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Tower Views

by Clearway

Ultimatum or Intervention
Labor's Present Indecision
The Opportunity at Hand

¶ **Ultimatum**—That club of diplomacy, the ultimatum, is again used on Czechoslovakia. To the conference table overlooking the Danube comes Hungarian Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya. "You have," says he in effect, "seven and one half hours in which to accept Hungary's territorial demands. This would mean about 8,000 square miles out of Slovakia's southern area). At the expiration of that time Hungary will decide the next step." To add emphasis to the challenge, thousands of Magyar troops reinforce the "watch on the Danube," and across the river other thousands of Czechoslovakian troops keep grim sentry duty. Czechoslovakia's reply may be influenced, however, more by word from Berlin than by bayonets across the border. Reports are rife that the Czechs are looking toward Reichsführer Hitler, and the impression is that the German dictator might be asked to intervene. • It would be Germany's grand opportunity to cement with friendship those new alignments with Czechoslovakia which the Munich peace forced on the little democracy.

¶ **Agitation**—Vienna bubbles and boils with pro- and anti-clerical sentiments. Last Friday the Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Innitzer, preached a sermon which gave offense to National Socialists. So a mass meeting is called at once. Announcing the meeting, a party leader charges the clergy with "inciting political quarrels." Our attitude, he declares, is this: "Each individual must follow his own conscience in regard to his relations with the church." A local newspaper charges the Cardinal with speaking "political wisdom that is infiltrated to him from Rome."

¶ **Labor**—The convention of the AFL at Houston focuses the spotlight of interest on Labor. Evidences begin to appear of a desire for conciliation between the AFL concept of craft organizations and the CIO concept of one big industrial union. Simultaneously a survey of Labor developments in Washington predicts that the United States is about to see a tremendous organization campaign within labor that will accumulate momentum with every forward thrust of business. Meanwhile a railroad labor leader pleads for a withdrawal of the 15 per cent wage cut, and a substitution of cooperative effort toward co-ordination of all forms of transportation in a vast rehabilitation program. And as this proposal sinks in, President Roosevelt receives a request from the strong International Ladies' Garment Workers Union for intervention to hasten peace within labor's ranks. • How that whole problem, from management down to mucker, needs the healing touch of tolerance!

¶ **Homing**—"All things come home at even-tide. . . ." You recall the song? We propose it as the theme song for the FHA with the simple paraphrase: "All things come to a home of their own, etc., etc."—for Administrator McDonald is now predicting that some 350,000 FHA dwelling units will be built this year, whereas only 50,000 were achieved four years ago.

¶ **Inspiration**—In the Bronx, New York City, there is a boy of 14 who, like many other Bronxites, never has been beyond the city limits and never has seen a cow. Yet this lad, this Samuel Cohen, has just received a gold medal awarded for skill in farming. He is one of 200 children who cultivated plots in Crotona Park, in a contest run by the Park Department. • I'm much obliged to Sam. He has reminded me that if one doesn't have to have a farm to be a farmer neither does one have to own a bank to be wealthy, or a country estate to appreciate the beauties of nature, or an important position to be happily employed, or a poor house in which to be charitable. How true it is that the corner which we have to turn to find opportunity is merely a corner of thought.

¶ **Diary**—We must mark this one for the diary. Today, writing a wee squib about Crotona Park in the Bronx, I had a happy experience. The church across the way lost perspective, the office in the Publishing House underwent a transformation, and I found myself sitting in a warm and comfortable Bronx apartment, looking out over the maples toward a small pond in Crotona Park. It was snowing and the skeletal branches were etched in white. Within the room there was the calm of peaceful companionship. A little book was in my lap. The tranquil lady was sewing. The Victrola, muted in another room, was playing Tchaikovsky's Symphony Pathétique. It was one of those moments when every element seems attuned to every other element; when one without effort may see that universal harmony is as natural in harmony as in music. I never hear that symphony without recalling the mood. I cannot think of Crotona Park without recalling the symphony. How indestructible are pleasant memories. How real they are!

Canton Attack Laid to British And French Aid

Shortsighted view of Paris and London in East is blamed by Japanese—Fleet maneuvers cited.

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Japanese declared today that British and French aid to China through Canton necessitated the new South China offensive.

"The British purpose in holding far eastern fleet maneuvers off Hong Kong (last summer) was quite evident to Japan," the newspaper Kokumin said editorially.

"Both British and French should recognize their short-sighted view is responsible for expansion of the fighting," a Nichi Nichi editorial argued. "In the Orient there is an Oriental type of realities which is totally alien to westerners."

[In Washington, Commerce Department experts explained that since the Japanese captured Shanghai, Hong Kong has been one of the principal entry points for American goods going to China. It may be necessary now to route this trade through some other port. Statistics for the first eight months of 1938 show that more than a third of American exports to China went through Hong Kong. A total of $25,738,000 worth of merchandise went directly to China and an additional $15,269,000 went to Hong Kong.]

Press Toward Hankow

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13 (AP)—Japanese land and naval forces launched a withering attack today on Shihchaishan Fort, just 60 air miles from Hankow, around which the invaders are slowly closing in while a new Japanese expeditionary force begins attempts to dominate South China.

Most Japanse Army and Navy officials here believed the new offensive near Canton, 550 miles south of Hankow, was aimed at severing southern railways and capturing the southern metropolis itself, thus facilitating the relentless drive toward Hankow, the Provisional Capital.

The invaders established a spearhead at Sinyang, 100 miles north of Hankow, for two-way campaigns designed to add the Peiping-Hankow Railway mileage to their already captured railways.

Foreigners reported the re-establishment of communications between Kuling and Nanchang, 170 miles southeast of Hankow, so that many Chinese and foreigners, including Americans, who had been marooned at the Kuling mountain resort since early summer, could at last escape.

Chinese Reinforced

HONG KONG, Oct. 13 (AP)—Heavy Chinese reinforcements were rushed from the East River district to the Bias Bay area near here today with indications they might soon come to grips with a large new Japanese expeditionary force.

The Japanese appeared to be pushing steadily inland towards Tamshui, a town 10 miles from the coast. From there the invaders would have 25 miles to go across comparatively flat country to reach the vital Kowloon-Canton-Hankow railway at a point about 30 miles from the Hong Kong frontier.

Climbing With Full Load

Douglas Aircraft Company

Note That the Plane's Two Right Propellers Are Idle

Two Motors Off, Plane Climbs On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Safety in the air is dramatized daily here for local residents who see the tests of the giant "five-company" 42-passenger plane which the Douglas Aircraft Company is conducting before it turns the plane over to the operators.

With its four motors generating approximately 5,000 horsepower at the takeoff, the test crew calmly "cuts" one motor and the plane still climbs. Then they cut another motor on the same side, and, with only half of its available power operating on only one side, the giant ship still rises—not quite so fast, but rises nevertheless.

With four engines, the Douglas plane reached a "ceiling" of 25,000 feet with a full load (42 passengers, a crew of five, 3½ tons of mail, baggage, and express), climbed 1,000 feet a minute above 8,000 feet. With three engines, it climbed to 20,000 feet and had a rate of climb of 580 feet a minute at 8,000 feet. With two engines, both on the same side out of action, the plane climbed to a height of 11,000 feet.

Pie on a Bread Income Appears to Be on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — The "lower third" of under-privileged Americans may soon be able to buy food-stuffs and manufactured derivatives like cotton at prices substantially lower than those paid by the upper two-thirds, under broad-scale plans now being worked out in the Department of Agriculture.

These plans are the Department's answer to the accumulation of vast farm surpluses, which have already driven prices down and are contributing to unrest in the farm belt. They were announced late yesterday by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who said:

"If there is to be any dumping of surplus farm products, it will be done at home to help the lower third of our people rather than foreign countries."

The scheme is a straight two-price system, but with the cut rate being offered to Americans rather than to foreign consumers. Only two days ago, at Sioux Falls, S. D., Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan proposed a two-price system, but with foreign consumers being the beneficiaries.

How It Would Work

The Wallace System would operate in this way: Persons on relief or others in the lowest-income groups would be certified as prospective purchasers at the cut rate. Possibly they might buy through regular wholesalers and retailers, possibly through Government stores. They would possess a food card or some such credential, enabling them to fill their food needs and some of their clothing needs at rates under the regular market prices.

That the project is a serious administration proposal was attested today when Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, endorsed the plan. "That will be the best money ever spent," he said. "I don't know where it could be spent to better advantage." Secretary Morgenthau, together with Secretary Wallace and Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service, have been working on the proposal, it was discosed.

Secretary Wallace had said earlier that the plan probably would not require an additional Congressional appropriation, but would be paid for through customs receipts—now diverted to buy surplus commodities—and charged against loans already made to producers or processors.

Administrative difficulties of the plan are obvious. There might be great scrambling to get the cut-rate credentials; application of a two-price system in established grocery stores would be difficult; and as in the present free distribution of commodities to the unemployed, a considerable glut and waste might ensue.

But the plan has political allurements—as Secretary Wallace said, "it should appeal to the American people" because the subsidy which they raise through taxes would return to themselves rather than to

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

Hungary Asks 4-Power Help Against Czechs

Parley on land demands broken off as Czechs decline full concessions to Magyars.

KOMARNO, Czechoslovakia (on the Hungarian border), Oct. 13 (AP)—The Hungarian delegation to the Komarno conference declared tonight that negotiations on Hungary's demands for cession of Czechoslovak territory had been broken off.

Dr. Koloman de Kanya, Hungary's Foreign Minister, read a declaration to a final session of the conference stating that the Budapest Government would hand over its claims on Czechoslovakia to a four-power conference for decision.

This came about one hour after expiration of a Hungarian ultimatum calling for Czechoslovak acceptance of Hungary's territorial demands—said to cover some 8,000 square miles—by 6 p. m. (noon, E. S. T.).

The Hungarian spokesman said that his Government saw no way to bridge the existing differences between the two nations by continuing the conference.

The Hungarian delegation immediately left the conference hall, on the Czechoslovak side of the border, and crossed over the Danube Bridge into Hungary.

Munich Powers Hinted

The delegation did not indicate immediately what nations would be included in the four-power conference, but it was believed they would be the same as those at the historic Munich conference which agreed to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia—Germany, Britain, Italy and France.

Before expiration of the ultimatum a high Hungarian source asserted that Hungary probably would order army mobilization tonight if its demands were not accepted.

However, the announcement that its demands would be referred to a four-power group was believed to indicate that immediate military action was not contemplated.

Shortly before 6 p. m. a Czechoslovak delegate disclosed that his country had made a new proposal, but denials were not disclosed. It was indicated, however, that by further bargaining on the basis of this proposal Hungary might obtain about 40 per cent of its demands.

Previously it was indicated that the Slovaks—to whom the Prague Government had delegated conduct of the Komarno negotiations—were willing to cede some 2,000 square miles to Hungary, which was said to be demanding 8,000 square miles.

Slovaks Delayed Reply

Five minutes after 6 p. m. it was announced the Slovak reply to the ultimatum would be delivered at 7 p. m. (1 p. m., E. S. T.). Apparently this was not satisfactory and the conference broke up.

The breakdown created a sensation in Hungary, where troops have been concentrated on the border to support the negotiators' demands.

Diplomats close to the Hungarian delegation expressed belief that Hungary had made its decision on the advice of Reichsführer Hitler of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

AFL and CIO Plan To Overwhelm Each Other by Numbers

Membership drive tied to recovery will be waged to end—Peace is seen only in dominance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The United States is in for one of the biggest labor organization campaigns in history; a campaign whose length and extent will be controlled by the progress of business recovery in the next two years.

That is the most outstanding conclusion in a survey of labor developments here, taken at a crucial moment when the AFL is just concluding its fifty eighth convention in Houston, Texas, and the CIO has announced its first convention at Pittsburgh, Nov. 14.

Another conclusion is that there is not immediate sign of peace in the labor field, at least peace achieved round a conference table. Militant CIO leaders see peace in the future, but peace achieved by a smashing campaign among organized workers that will bring new millions into unions in mass production industries, peace achieved by breaking up and attracting segments of the AFL into the CIO, and peace that will make it the dominant factor in the nation's labor field.

Another conclusion is that the CIO financial set-up gives it a powerful leverage for the impending labor drive, and that incidentally John L. Lewis is so firmly entrenched in the United Mine Workers, and the latter so powerful in the CIO, that talk of his "resignation" is irrelevant except for controversial purposes. Mr. Lewis could quit as the nominal CIO head and still, as William Green says, practically run CIO through his own UMW Union, which he dominates, which pays him over $20,000 a year salary, and which had an income of $2,263,409 in the last six-months period, contrasted with $1,844,203 for the AFL for the entire year.

Dependent on Recovery

The big labor drive is contingent almost entirely on business recovery. Economists here say the United States is headed for a probable period of prosperity for two years at the least, and possibly longer. Trade unionism always makes its big gains in prosperity, as instanced by the wave of unionism in the World War; now it is tremendously aided by the Wagner Act, a sympathetic Executive in the White House, and dozens of New Deal state governors; besides a new technique of signing up mass production trades which doesn't stop at sit-down strikes.

Informal talk with trade union leaders here, as differentiated from their public utterances, offers few signs of wanting peace in the CIO-AFL battle. Leaders commonly acknowledge that the public utterances are largely sparring for points. A few leaders may really want peace, and see the weakness which the labor split involves. Most leaders, however, take the view that Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis could have peace tomorrow if they really wanted it—but that they do not want it. There can be no doubt of the extreme self-confidence of the CIO group and of their preparation for a conclusive fight, immensely heartened by the speech of Daniel F. Tobin, head of the 350,000 members of the AFL Teamsters' Brotherhood at Houston, who indicated he might quit the Federation if peace did not come.

It is no use arguing with these leaders that CIO is faced with a similar schism from David Dubinsky's possible withdrawal, with his needle-trade group. Differences that separate the Federation and CIO are too wide to allow such a switch, they argue.

Where the Trouble Lies

Contrary to popular impression, they do not think the AFL-CIO battle is due to craft versus industrial unionism. That is too simple an interpretation, they assert. Nobody has put their view better than the opulent, business magazine Fortune, widely read by industrial executives, which can hardly be charged with pro-labor bias.

"The controlling voice in the AFL," says the magazine, "has been for years a group of skilled and semi-skilled craft unions with high wage scales maintained in part by the deliberate limiting of the labor market in their fields.

"These wage scales were only possible because a relatively small part of American labor was organized. It is obvious that the average wage of American labor cannot be raised to the levels now enjoyed by

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

All Except Rivals Want Labor Peace

Labor developments today:

Labor experts both at Washington and Houston, Texas, consider that the AFL and the CIO are not ready for and do not want peace.

Nevertheless, Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union both pleaded earnestly for reconciliation, the former before the AFL convention and the latter directly to President Roosevelt.

At Detroit, negotiators labored to stem the rising tide of auto disputes, having settled one strike speedily yesterday.

Some Trend Seen From New Deal By AFL Members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 13—A partial change of sentiment in the labor movement away from the New Deal and the continued enlargement of state control over industry and labor is exhibited in the unexpected attention given at this convention of the American Federation of Labor to the recent great expansion of governmental authority.

This trend away from New Deal policy, though limited, is regarded among Democratic politicians here at the meeting as typical of a drift among workers generally, which is likely to show itself in this fall's elections and in the presidential election of 1940.

No such resolution as the explosive comment of the Resolutions Committee on trends under the New Deal could have been introduced at the AFL convention of a year ago, it is agreed.

The immediate opposition which the resolution provoked, and the vote of the convention to refer it to the Executive Council for study, disclosed a strong element of support for the New Deal still continuing within the Federation.

If President Roosevelt and the New Deal had not been still powerful in the sympathies of a predominance of delegates, the criticism would have been adopted by the convention forthwith.

Though the Resolutions Committee felt that the present tendency of government was to take over more and more functions of labor and industry, and might eventually lead to "complete domination" by the State, many other union leaders here entertain no such anxiety.

The latter feel that the extension of state powers in behalf of labor by the President and the New Deal has been of tremendous benefit to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

King Leopold Sees Peace In Reciprocal Confidence

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Leopold, King of the Belgians yesterday proposed world economic agreement "based on reciprocal confidence" as the best basis for a durable peace. He spoke at the inauguration of a monument to his father, King Albert.

The young King, dressed in a Belgian army uniform, frequently was forced to stop speaking while an audience of about 60,000 Frenchmen and Belgians screamed: "Vive le Roi!"

"The mission of Belgium at the crossroads of Western Europe is the mission of mediation," the King said in addressing the Tribune of Honor where President Lebrun sat with Crown Princess Marie Jose of Italy, Leopold's sister.

"The only way to bring greater justice to the world is through economic truths which can be reached only by the reciprocal confidence of the peoples of the world and their persevering collaboration," the King said.

Belgium's Peace Plan

Belgium has taken a lead in the promotion of plans for world economic appeasement, since the declarations of King Leopold in July, 1937.

In a letter to Dr. Paul van Zeeland, at that time the Premier, King Leopold urged the establishment of a world's economics institute as a means of solving problems which "menacingly confront humanity."

"If we wish to avert war and bring the nations back to a more peaceful frame of mind, we must have the courage to tackle the economic question in its entirety; distribution of raw materials—the distribution of means of exchange—international distribution of labor—equilibrium between the agricultural and industrial nations," the King wrote.

Later, in January, 1938, Dr. van Zeeland produced an elaborate program for world economic stabilization which included lower tariffs, a ban on quotas, stabilized currencies, and a new credit structure. The draft was made under terms of a mission sponsored by the British and French Governments. It was recognized as an important study, but no action was taken to put in into effect.

Intimate Message From the Country

People Beat a Path to Landon's Door But Evidently He Is Not an Aspirant and Might Support a Coalition Candidate

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Topeka, Kansas, September, 1938

Alf M. Landon has retained the respect and the regard of the newspapermen—and most others—who came in direct contact with him during the 1936 campaign. And today, as "titular leader" of the Republican Party, whatever that really means, he has made his house in Topeka open house for all of these friends and acquaintances who may want a long evening of open-minded exploration in the challenging peaks, valleys, and sloughs-of-despond of current politics, economics, and sociology.

The former presidential candidate has built an appropriate house on the outskirts of Topeka—or rather Mrs. Landon designed and supervised its construction and decoration. And to this spot off the beaten track, a great many political observers, public men, writers, philosophers, and plain reporters readily find their way. We were fortunate enough to spend a week end of almost uninterrupted "thinking out loud" with former Governor Landon.

It wouldn't be fair to attempt any record of the discussions, for they were intimate and candid in the extreme. But it may be of some public importance and interest to retain a few of the conclusions. They are:

What and How Landon Thinks

That Governor Landon is the same open-minded, exploratory, and un-dogmatic progressive that he was in the early stages of the 1936 campaign.

That he believes the most serious current American problem to be the building up of a dependent or "bought" vote which, after one more presidential election, might menace all future free elections.

That, confronting the present success of extremist pension promises in getting votes in various states, he reverts to his own broadscale pension plan of the 1936 campaign and believes the social security system must be revised in that direction.

That he feels his 1936 campaign performed a patriotic service in questioning whether President Roosevelt proposed constitutional changes—and in getting a negative answer—paved the way for the successful fight last year against the President's Supreme Court plan.

That, like other Republicans, he is searching the land over for a promising presidential candidate in 1940. All the tenor of his private conversation affirms his public declaration of last December that he will not be a candidate for the nomination.

That he is open to coalition with dissatisfied Democrats, and by 1940 might even go so far as to accept a presidential nominee from among the outstanding Democratic Progressives who oppose the present Administration.

That he believes the Republicans should wait until after the Democrats have their convention in 1940 before choosing a candidate, in order to see whether President Roosevelt has been nominated for a third term.

That he is taking an active part in Kansas politics, but did not run for Senator because he believes his hands are less tied in his present capacity—he is a free agent, and can criticize or suggest along his own independent lines.

That between him and Herbert Hoover lies the same ideological and practical gulf that was manifest before and during the 1936 campaign, and during the struggle last year over a mid-term convention.

That he believes the reaction against CIO sit-down strikes of last year helped defeat the court bill, and with that bill, partly produced the business slump which followed. Hence he still sees the sit-down as a grave challenge.

Is Friendly With Roosevelt

There are several remarkable facts about Governor Landon's "retirement." One is, as informed persons know, that he has had some contact with the Roosevelt Administration and was of service at the time of the defeat of the Ludlow Amendment and the Panay incident. Indeed, his relationship with Washington—rare in American history—has some resemblance to the relationship between the leader of the opposition to the British Prime Minister.

It is a fact, for instance, that Governor Landon calls on President Roosevelt when he comes to Washington, and they have a talk which is doubtless of mutual interest.

Meantime, Governor Landon continues his contacts with key Republicans, and impartial observers, all over the country. He conducts a substantial but rather informal correspondence, on a friendly rather than a promotional basis. He makes speeches regularly, but not too many of them. He carries on his oil business—not a vast business, but enough to give him a daily practical touch with what people call "meeting a pay roll" and the problems of private affairs.

And all the time, as his speeches and behaviour testify, Governor Landon is growing in stature: growing in knowledge of national problems, growing in philosophic poise and detachment, growing in technical things like the use of his old enemy, the microphone. And it would be a rash reporter who who would conclude that Alf Landon has retired to private life for good.

Erwin D. Canham

Women Seek Men's Jobs?—'No'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Women are not stealing men's jobs, declared Miss Earlene White, President of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., in a letter to President Roosevelt, criticizing interpretations placed on the recent Biggers' unemployment survey. The Biggers' postcard survey showed 2,740,000 more women seeking work than had been anticipated on the basis of the 1930 census. As a result John D. Biggers, retiring head of the survey, urged study by the "monopoly" investigation.

Miss White's criticism follows that of officials of the U. S. Women's Bureau, which has been quoted previously. Mrs. Roosevelt also has expressed suspicion of the interpretations put on the report, and President Roosevelt, at his press conference Tuesday, said he was giving much thought to the figures, and said he hesitated to take them without further analysis.

The Women's Bureau argues millions of women wrote "yes" on a questionnaire asking if they would take jobs, who have no real thought of seeking them.

"Headlines which indicate that you find 'women cause a glut in labor' give an emphasis to your findings which will undoubtedly cause hardships on the millions of women who work to support themselves and those dependent upon them," Miss White wrote.

Continuing, she wrote:

"The implication placed upon your report is that women are to blame for the unemployment which exists among men by competing with them in labor, rather than the opposite and true picture, which is that the depression has forced millions of women to work because men were no longer able to be the breadwinners."

'Puntuation' All Right But the Spelling Isn't

GRANTS PASS, Ore. (AP)—Chamber of Commerce members chuckled and unanimously checked the first item on a business and professional women's self-improvement questionnaire.

The question:

"Do you believe more training is needed in spelling? Grammer? Puntuation?"

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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In the Boston Section:

Drive prepared to bring motor excise tax dodgers into line.

Boston delegations go to Washington to get further hurricane aid.

Insurance executives deny sending money to Graves for bribery purposes.

Two liberal groups investigate ouster of school teacher in Medfield, Mass.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Hungary Asks 4-Power Aid on Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany and Premier Mussolini of Italy, both of whom had voiced support of Hungary's demand for return of territory it lost to Czechoslovakia as a result of the World War which it asserted contained some 1,000,000 Hungarians.

The Hungarian Cabinet was said to have kept telephonic communications with Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini open throughout the afternoon.

Mediation by Hitler?

Yesterday it was reported that the Slovaks were seeking Herr Hitler's mediation, hoping he would tell the Hungarians their demands were too high. A Slovak envoy was reported to have flown to Berlin hoping to see Herr Hitler. (But Berlin official circles said nothing was known there of such an envoy.)

Dr. de Kanya arrived late in the afternoon to receive the Slovak reply. While waiting for it he and his aides went aboard the Danube River steamer Zsofia, where delegates packed their bags, presumably for a river journey back to Budapest.

Slovak delegates said that the Czechoslovak offer which, Hungary had rejected before issuance of the ultimatum provided:

1. Consideration of strategic as well as racial features in the new border, thus assuring both countries of permanent peace.
2. Rejection of Hungarian territorial demands which included such cities and towns as Bratislava, Sered, Nitra, Leva, Losonc, Rozsnyo, Kassa, Ungvar, Mukacs and Huszt.
3. Willingness to cede the districts of Sommerein, excluding Bratislava, Dunaszerdahely and Komarno in addition to Parkan, Ipoly, Feledince, and Beregszesz.

Hungarian border districts, meanwhile, were reinforced by thousands of troops. Across the Danube, Czechoslovak troops likewise were reinforced.

Backed by Minority Party

Count Jenos Esterhazy, leader of the Hungarian minority party in the Czechoslovak Parliament, declared, "We Hungarians wish to get, as quickly as possible, all Hungarian territory for Hungary, and are generally in agreement with the demands of the Government."

Informed sources had said that the Hungarian delegation generally was holding to demands that all Hungarian territory with 51 per cent or more Hungarian population be ceded and occupied by troops as soon as possible.

The Hungarians were said to be agreeable to plebiscites in districts where the Hungarian population was 50 per cent or less of the whole.

A Czech delegate said that the counter offer to Hungary had included seven districts with a population of 400,000 Hungarians, 50,000 Slovaks, 30,000 Ruthenians, 50,000 Jews, and 10,000 Germans. Plebiscites, he said, would be conducted in eight other districts.

Hungarian delegates and experts, while checking the Czechoslovak proposal, said offhand that these Slovak population figures were "exaggerated."

One Hungarian delegate said that the Czech proposal was unacceptable because it completely neglected the ethnographical situation and was "guided only by military and strategic advantages for Czechoslovakia."

Two representatives of the new autonomous State of Carpatho-Russia in Czechoslovakia joined the earlier conference in view of the fact that the areas proposed for occupation also include 30,000 Russians and 57,000 Germans.

Ruthenian State of Siege

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—A Havas, leading French News Agency, dispatch from Prague today, said that a state of siege, a form of martial law, had been proclaimed at Mukacevo and in other districts in Ruthenia following a series of "incidents."

Mukacevo is the principal town of Ruthenia, also known as sub-Carpathian Russia, easternmost province of Czechoslovakia.

The Prague Government has granted the Province autonomy, but both Hungary and Poland have urged that a plebiscite be held there with a view to its possible union with one of the two countries.

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Wonders of Research: Rolled Steel in its Heyday

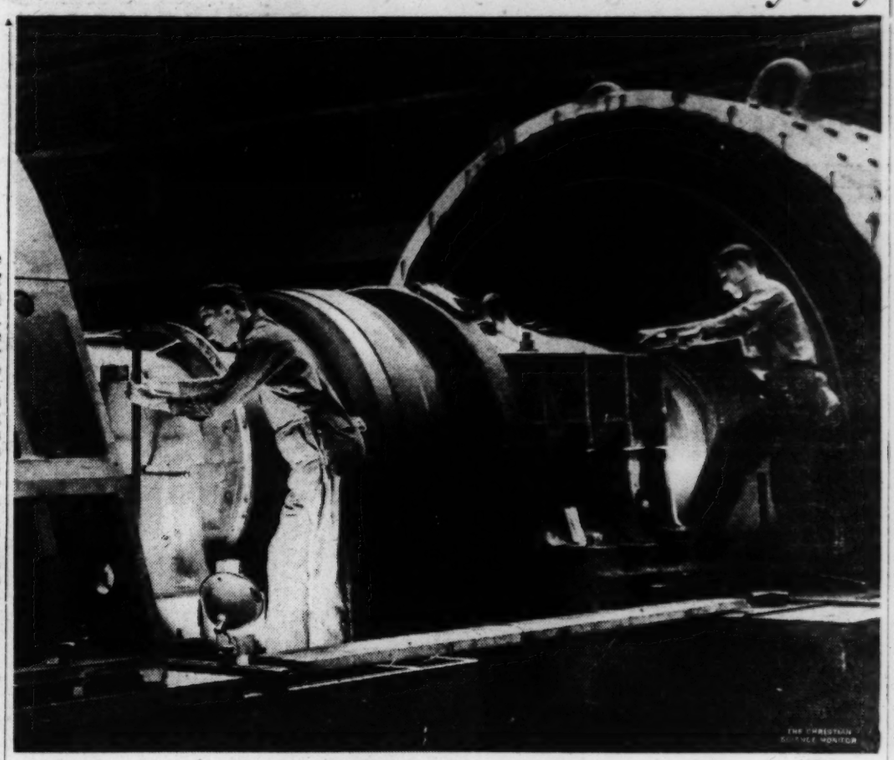
Equipment enlarged for turning out steel used in manufacture of motorcars, rail coaches and planes—Blue whale overhunted.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One industry which seems to be leading all others in the matter of replacing obsolete equipment and modernizing plant methods, is steel. Last year the investment of the nation's steelmakers jumped 15 per cent over the previous year to more than $126,000,000, spent for modernization and maintenance. This year, figures are not available yet, but indications are that the rise is much greater, for the movement is more widespread. This added up last year to a total investment of some $11,000 for each workman employed by the industry.

With the fires of open hearths burning brighter throughout the steel area, the call for larger motors to run the rolls that change ingots from white-hot oblong blocks into sheets of useful metal, are more insistent. Since the days of 1904, when much of the equipment now being scrapped was put into operation, engineers have learned to harness as much as 8,000 horsepower in a single motor, and by hooking two of 5,000 horsepower together, they have gone so far as to meet the requirements of the Edgar Thomson Works of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation.

As might be imagined, rolling mills, with equipment handling steel as grandma's wooden pin used to handle pie crust, are the most expensive and vital parts of the industry. They determine the speed with which requirements for today's streamlined trains and airplanes, air-conditioning equipment, motorcars, kitchen furnishings and furniture, are filled. As many as 125 different kinds of steel are used in making an automobile alone.



Westinghouse

Twin 5,000-Horsepower Motors

Used to drive slabbing millrolls in Edgar Thomson Works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh.

Antarctic Currents Traced

According to Nature, the British weekly journal of research, Cambridge University Press has published Vol. 15 of Discovery Reports, resulting from the 1932-33 circumpolar cruise of the Discovery II in Antarctic waters. The book has to do with the water currents flowing in the southern ocean primarily; with the marine molluscs of New Zealand waters, where six new genera, 128 new species and 13 genera previously unknown there, were reported; and lastly with the plight of the blue whales which seem to be on the road to extinction, due to unregulated whaling activities.

In writing on the hydrology of the Antarctic Ocean, G. E. R. Deacon says that oceanographers can no longer suppose that the ubiquitous cold bottom water originating in the south, but reaching as far as 40 degrees North, is formed by the sinking of shelf waters all around the Antarctic Continent. He feels that it arises in, and only in, the southwestern and western parts of the Weddell Sea, that it flows eastward, incorporating water from the warm deep layer now known to exist throughout the whole Antarctic Zone, and as a highly saline (salty) body, flows northwards in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is the heaviest water in the sea.

Draining Off Static

In order to eliminate the necessity of oil trucks dragging chains to keep static electricity from gathering on the tanks, Michael Kadas of Farmington, Minn., has invented an inverted trolley arrangement with one end of a flexible pole attached to the tank and the other provided with a "trolley" wheel that rolls on the road to establish contact.

Soil Saved and Crop Helped

A book whose ink is still wet from the presses but whose pages promise good thumbing for farmers during the long winter nights ahead, is the latest, fattest, heaviest publication of Secretary Henry Wallace's department, the Yearbook of Agriculture. Its theme of soils and men carries, the thesis that Nature treats the earth kindly, while mankind treats it harshly.

This year's volume happily relegates the usual space-robbing stereotyped reports and statistics to a separate publication, and is both an appeal to American farmers to "save our soil" and a textbook with popular and technical information enabling better crops per seeded and fertilized acre. In fact it would be difficult indeed to find any known angle of soil conservation or exploitation not touched upon somewhere between page 1 and page 1232.

All of which is another indication that the Department of Agriculture intends no let-up in its campaign to educate the farmer through press, radio, and mail, and by any other means the inspiration of the moment dictates. Secretary Wallace himself is one of the most prolific writers in the New Deal, personally intent upon bringing home to every RFD patron the avowed doctrine FDR borrows from Shakespeare —"there is no darkness but ignorance."

Chemistry Ends Monpoly

Chemistry today has an answer for almost any problem pertaining to lack of organic raw materials because of geographical restrictions on imports. Everyone knows the story of how the laboratory solved the problem of making camphor needed for plastics, when Japan captured Formosa and boosted the price of its monopoly sky high. The same story can be told of many other monopolies outflanked by chemistry.

Lately it seems that the manufacturers of plant sprays have not been able to purchase needed pyrethrum from the Far East, where it is obtained from flowers. Pyrethins are poisonous to flies and other insects. Therefore, du Pont researchists began a search for a substitute and found—isobutyl undecylenamide—an alcohol derivative plus a vegetable oil derivative. Tested independently in the Haskell Laboratory, it was found superior to the older article.

Herbert B. Nichols

Close Trade Ties Indicated Between Berlin and Prague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 13—German official circles attach the greatest importance to conversations started today between the Reich's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the new Czech Foreign Minister, Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky. Complete "understanding" between Berlin and Prague is expected to emerge from these conversations. Sufficient agreement already has been reached so that negotiations are expected to terminate soon.

Today's discussions reportedly include such realistic questions as frontiers, exchange of populations, and similar affairs. But their chief concern apparently lies in arranging the closest political and economic ties between Berlin and Prague. A customs union is one project upon which the Germans confidently anticipate agreement, either immediately or a little later.

[The Associated Press reported that Dr. Chvalkovsky might go to Berchtesgaden to discuss with Chancellor Adolf Hitler the basis of future relations between Germany and the dismembered Republic. The German Führer was expected to receive the Prague Minister at the Bavarian mountain retreat which was the scene of his historic conferences with Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, last Chancellor of independent Austria; with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain a month ago, and a little later with the envoys of Poland and Hungary.

Among the questions on which Dr. Chvalkovsky is expected to hear the Führer's desires are a possible German guarantee of Czechoslovakia's diminished frontiers and the severance of its alliances with Soviet Russia and France.]

Only Hostile 'Toward Policies'

Dr. Chvalkovsky returned to the Czechoslovak legation after his talk with Herr von Ribbentrop and also a brief meeting with Baron Ernst von Weiszäcker, Secretary of State in the Foreign Office and Chairman of the International Sudetenland Commission which is delimiting Czechoslovakia's new boundaries.

German spokesmen declared themselves delighted with the progres of events in Czechoslovakia. They added that events proved Germany not hostile toward the Czechs but only toward previous mistaken policies. Now that the Czechs have sought co-operation with Germany relations between the two countries could be established on a new basis.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring's newspaper, the Essener National Zeitung, outlined Germany's viewpoint thus:

"German policy, which accomplished the return of Sudeten German territory to the Reich, will not be influenced against the new Czechoslovak state by hostile reminiscences.

"It is much more to the point to see that, in place of a former center of unrest, the State is contented domestically and adapts itself organically and sensibly to the Middle European situation in foreign politics."

Austria Called Watchtower

As an indication of German policy, Dr. Arthur Seysz-Inquart, Governor of Austria, in an address to the German Academy, defined Austria's mission in the German Reich as the watchtower of the East and mediator between the German Southeastern European peoples and cultures. The peoples of the Danubian basin, he said, must somehow get along together.

He said that "for an amicable relationship among the Danubian peoples three things are necessary:

"1. A realization of the common fate binding them together.

"2. A mutual recognition of their nationalism based upon the common heritage of blood.

"3. A common endeavor to bring order into this space (the Danubian basin)."

Dr. Seysz-Inquart said that with Germany's renunciation of further territorial claims, it was plain the Reich wanted nothing of its neighbors except co-operation.

"But no power on earth can ever again tear Germany apart," he added.

Czechoslovakia, he said, is now "imbedded within German space . . ." and therefore could never be used by other powers as an "airplane mother ship."

Flying Above Bad Weather

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—Capt. D. W. Tomlinson of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., told the Lilienthal Society for Aerial Research today that his company soon would introduce high-flying air lines able to fly above most bad weather.

The TWA executive said his company would use pressure-cabin airliners powered by four motors, with a capacity of 32 passengers. The cabins will be supercharged to insure an adequate oxygen supply.

The new planes, he stated, would avoid 90 to 95 per cent of the bad weather occurring at lower altitudes by flying at 20,000 feet or above.

Captain Tomlinson had a German air executive, Baron Carl August von Gablenz, Director of Lufthansa, read the German translation of his 40-minute address.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh passed up a first row seat yesterday as the Lilienthal Society took a figurative look at a "luxurious airliner" with "some 50 staterooms and various other accommodations."

A place was reserved for Colonel Lindbergh in front. But when the meeting opened to hear Igor Sikorsky, American airplane manufacturer, Colonel Lindbergh quietly took a chair in the fourteenth row.

Two thousand German and 150 foreign delegates from 24 nations heard the discussion.

Mr. Sikorsky said construction of large transoceanic airplanes was an "engineering possibility," but depended on business conditions. He said it was technically possible to build "a luxurious airliner of 100 tons, powered with 12,000 horsepower motors, with some 50 staterooms and various other accommodations," but added that many contended such planes would not be needed for years.

The Lilienthal Society's patron is Field Marshal Hermann Göring, chief of Germany's air force.

During the Society's dinner the gold medal of the British Royal Aeronautical Society was awarded to Commander Hugo Eckener, veteran German dirigible pilot. It marked the first time the medal has been given to a foreigner.

Riverside Drive Inn Faces Closing Suit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Claremont Inn, at 125th Street and Riverside Drive and overlooking the Hudson River and the Palisades, is faced with a court ban. Peter N. Peters has filed an action in the State Supreme Court to halt further operation of the place. The suit, filed on his own behalf and on that of Riverside Drive neighbors, declares the inn a public nuisance and that its noise both interferes with sleep and endangers property values in the neighborhood.

The inn is operated by the Riverside-Claremont Restaurant, Inc., under a lease from the Park Department, and both the Corporation and Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, are named as defendants in the action.

Mr. Peters said earlier complaints had been lodged with the Park Department and with the Police Department, but without result.

France to Shift Envoy to Berlin To Post in Rome

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—The French Cabinet yesterday named André Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador at Berlin, to fill the post of Ambassador at Rome, with the task of ameliorating relations between the two countries.

The Ministers said Robert Coulondre, Ambassador to Moscow, had been selected to take over the Berlin Embassy. René Massigli, Director of Commercial and Political Affairs at the Foreign Office, was named Ambassador to Turkey.

Appointment of M. Francois-Poncet to Rome, although made by the Cabinet, will be announced officially only after the formality of Rome's official approval.

The appointment of M. Francois-Poncet as Ambassador at Rome is expected to end the two-year-old diplomatic conflict between France and Italy over the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. In the new appointment France's Ambassador will be accredited to King Victor Emmanuel as Emperor of Ethiopia. The post has, during this time, been open, diplomatic details being carried on by Jules Blondel, French Chargé d'Affaires in Rome. The Italian ambassadorship at Paris is still vacant.

The move is also interpreted as a rebolstering of France's alliance system which was destroyed by the Czechoslovak crisis.

PWA Aids Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Public Works Administration announces approval of 35 Georgia non-Federal projects estimated to cost $3,521,880. The projects are for schools and municipal improvements.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Missionary Beginnings, 1: Christian Groups Formed in Antioch, Cyprus, and Phenice—Paul and Barnabas Journeyed Far in Spreading Gospel

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tenth of 56 Articles

After the martyrdom of Stephen, recorded in Acts, the faithful were dispersed to various points outside Palestine. Especially from Antioch, Cyprus, and Phenice, news came to the church in Jerusalem of the founding of Christian groups in these centers. Then Barnabas, zealous convert, was dispatched to Antioch and, seeing the interest manifested there in the teachings of Christianity, he hastened to Tarsus to enlist the services of Paul. In this he was successful, and both soon returned to Antioch, where they labored for a year in establishing the movement on a firm foundation. It was here that the term "Christians" was first applied to those who had embraced the teachings of Jesus as the Way of Life.

After a journey to Jerusalem to deliver alms collected in Antioch for the needy, Paul and Barnabas, as they believed, received a divine message to carry the work farther afield. Their journeyings took them to various cities where their missionary work was carried on, often in the face of serious opposition. But these faithful disciples persisted, and even though their lives were sometimes threatened, they were supported by a faith in the divine presence that was unshakable.

Persecuted, driven from one city to another, they wavered not but persisted in healing the sick and sinful, and in preaching the Gospel to all having receptive ears. In various cities, Iconium, Lystra, Antioch in Pisidia, Derbe, Pamphylia, and Attalia, groups of Christians were formed into organizations with the most promising converts in charge. At the close of this protracted journey, Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch.

Obedience to the Law

The question of obedience to the Law, especially in respect to circumcision, had been so stirred at Antioch during the absence of the Apostles that it seemed necessary to refer it to Jerusalem, where a decision was reached. In Antioch, dissension arose between Paul and Barnabas as to taking John Mark on their journeys. The disagreement was so acute that the two separated, each going his own way.

After this separation, for reasons that now seem unimportant, Paul joined up with Silas and Timothy, two early converts to Christianity, the former a Jew and probably a Roman citizen. The three set out to revisit and strengthen the societies which had been formed in numerous cities of Asia Minor. These visits were confined largely to communities in the regions known as Phrygia-Galatia. Hostilities of the people to the new doctrine in other provinces prevented them from completing their purpose to visit all the communities where groups of Christians had sprung up.

Two of the provinces, Asia and Bithynia, where the seed of the new Gospel had been most successfully sown, were closed to the evangelists for reasons not known. Asia was one of the largest and richest Roman provinces. As spoken of in the New Testament, it embraced the western third of Asia Minor and included the cities of Ephesus, Pergamum and Smyrna.

First Church in Europe

It was during this journey and at Troas that Paul received in a dream a call to "come over into Macedonia, and help us." Deeply impressed by the incident, Paul set out upon a journey fraught with much uncertainty but which had the important result of founding the first Christian Church in Europe. It is not unlikely that the increasing resistance to his propaganda for the new religion which Paul encountered in the Asian provinces, made him more receptive to the call to preach the Gospel to an audience more largely Gentile, and, as he hoped, more appreciative of his efforts. Accompanied by Silas he set forth. But their hardships were not over.

In the cities of Macedonia, Philippi, and Thessalonica, new difficulties were encountered. In the former city, as at Ephesus, Paul's preaching ran counter to certain business interests, and then as now, interference with material gain made for keen hostility. At Philippi, Paul's healing of a girl who was believed to possess "a spirit of divination" and because of this was a source of profit to her master, brought trouble upon the evangelists.

Beaten and cast into prison, they were released by what seemed supernatural intervention and allowed to go on their way. In fact, when it was learned they were Roman citizens, much indignation was aroused against the magistrate who caused their punishment.

At Philippi, was probably located the first Christian Church in the Gentile world, and Paul's epistle to the Christians there bespeaks the depth of his affection for this loyal band, who had been so impressed by his words and works.

Opposition at Thessalonica

In Thessalonica, where a considerable portion of the citizens were Jews, the missionaries encountered something of the same conditions which Paul had experienced in Pisidian Antioch. While at first they were listened to with friendly attention in the synagogues, presently the Jewish authorities rose against them, ostensibly because the Gentiles of the city were too obviously attracted by the new doctrines; and again prominent women joined in the persecutions. Here, also, probably for the first time, was raised the cry of sedition against the promotion of the Christian faith. The charge made by the Jews that Paul and Silas were advocating the appearance of another ruler, a King who would supplant the authority of Rome, immediately stirred resentment which assumed threatening proportions. Greatly to the credit of the authorities, however, the charges were not pressed. On the word of one, Jason, with whom the missionaries had been housed, the charges were dismissed.

The conclusion is inevitable that at this time the early evangelists, even Paul himself, were firmly convinced that the Messiah would again appear to rule the earth. They were not aware that the true Messiah, the Christ, Truth, was ever present to bring salvation to all ready to receive the message.

Paul, in common with others of the early disciples, looked for the return of the personal Jesus, a conviction which not only gave the opposition ground for charging sedition, but this doctrine also seemed in many instances to disturb the peace and equanimity of the converts themselves, especially those who had been adherents of Judaism. Be that as it may, dissension arose in the Church.

Christian Doctrine Outlined

It was news of the situation which reached the ears of Paul not long after leaving the city, that led the Apostle to write his famous letter to the Thessalonians. This is generally believed to have been the first document ever penned setting forth Christian doctrine. At least, scholars regard this epistle as the earliest of all New Testament literature now extant.

Of the three cities of Europe where Paul first expounded the doctrines of Christianity, Philippi was a military outpost of the Roman Empire, Thessalonica a prosperous commercial city, and Athens the world's center of culture and learning. From the days of Socrates and before, Athens had long been known as the symbol of intellectualism, and especially of the philosophy of that age.

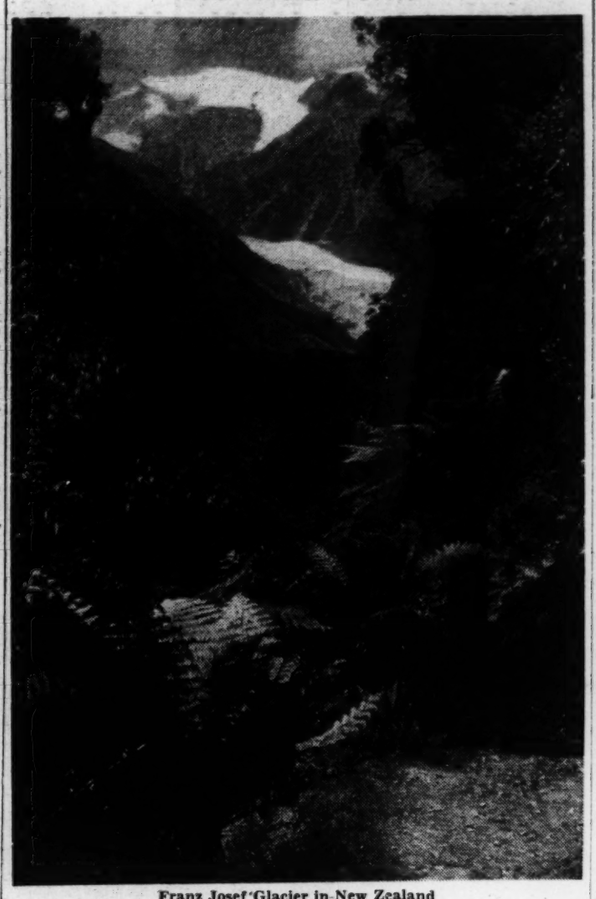
It appears that Paul entered Athens without his former companions. Barnabas, John Mark, Silas, and Timothy had, for divers reasons, ceased to accompany the inspired preacher. In this center of Greek learning, Paul found Jewish synagogues in which he preached without molestation. But the event of chief interest to the Christian world is his speech from the Areopagus, Mars Hill. This speech, as recorded in Acts, was a masterful appeal to an audience capable of following a logical argument to its definite conclusion.

"Natural" Religion Stressed

On this and on more than one other occasion had Paul used the argument that the form of religion and worship which he was presenting was not new, but rather that it was "natural" religion, once superstitious beliefs were abandoned. Again he stressed Jesus as Saviour, and the resurrection. In this, the only address of the great Apostle as a missionary that is preserved to us, he displays his skill in presenting his theme in forceful and persuasive argumentation.

It does not appear, however, that in Athens there were any immediate results of Paul's effort, that is, when judged from the number of converts. Some were indifferent, others quite frankly ridiculed him; several remarked that they would like to hear him again; but only two, by the record, a woman, and Dionysius the Areopagite, became converts. Some scholars believe that the latter became Bishop of Athens. But his name is best remembered for the erroneous attribution to him of certain philosophical writings, probably of the fifth or sixth century. From these were gained the concept of angels and an angelic system which attracted much attention in Western Europe. Manifuth Dionysius was in no sense responsible for these writings, done several centuries after his demise.

Ice Amid Ferns



Franz Josef Glacier in New Zealand

The Franz Joseph Glacier on New Zealand's Westland Coast is unusually rugged. Falling 9,000 feet in 8½ miles, it presents all the scenic adventure of an excursion into the Arctic or Antarctic in the very midst of tropical foliage.

Here the visitor to this beautiful land may catch wonderful glimpses of lights and shadows on the Glacier while hiking down a woodland bush path bordered with ferns.

Housing Shortage Holds Up Youngstown Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Youngstown is getting one of the largest federal low-cost housing projects for a city of its size in return for clearing out its slums.

But Uncle Sam will have to await completion of at least the first of its housing projects here—the first, incidentally, started under the United States Housing Administration's wing—before the city can undertake any more slum clearance. Its housing shortage is too acute.

Already, the first job, costing nearly $3,500,000, is getting under way, and virtually that much money already has been "ear-marked" for another Youngstown project—and that is only the beginning.

The whole program stands as a monument to Paul L. Strait, attorney and executive secretary of the Big Brother Movement in Youngstown.

When the United States Housing Administration's program was started last year, one of the first applications received was that of Youngstown—for $3,500,000, of which 90 per cent is a federal loan and 10 per cent had to be furnished by the local housing authority. And the first appropriation was that for Youngstown. Since then additional applications have been sent in for the city and have been tentatively approved.

Under the program, the first low-cost housing project—to be known as the Westlakes Project—will include 500 homes, to be made available for families in the low income groups, and the city must agree to demolish an equal number of condemned houses.

Already about 150 condemned homes have been demolished under this program, but it has been halted because of the scarcity of homes, said Planning Engineer Paul Boucherle.

Wins a Pony— Goes to College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Henry Shull and his brothers wanted a pony. And as a result Henry is going to college.

It was like this. To get the pony they had to guess which two ponies in a picture looked alike. They tried and tried, but somehow always just missed it. Finally when Henry was a junior in high school he got it right, and the pony. But he was too old to ride it, so he sold it and saved the money. Thus inspired, he entered more contests, and won in rapid succession a bicycle, an outboard motor used by Admiral Byrd in the Antarctic, a trip to Mexico City valued at $500, six cans of tuna fish, three refrigerators, two watches, an automobile, and quite a bit of prize money.

He sold his second refrigerator for $80 and invested the money in a camera. He was then able to take pictures and expand his contest activities into the photo field, so popular nowadays. He has so far won back $62 in camera competitions.

Altogether Henry has won $3,500 in the last five years, and he's paying most of his expenses at Northwestern University with the money. Of course, he says, it sometimes takes months of research for one contest, but on the other hand the entry which won him the new automobile—which he promptly sold—took only about 15 minutes. He figures he has won about one out of every five contests he has entered.

Arkansas Farmers Planting Locusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORREST CITY, Ark.—Seeking to combat erosion with black locust trees, 63 farmers in this area have just completed planting 180,000 seedlings on 103 idle acres which were too badly eroded to be of any profitable use, according to Robert E. Nelson, forester of the Soil Conservation Service here.

The locusts are expected to prevent further damage to the land by uncontrolled runoff and provide an economical return through the production of fence posts.

Peasant's Cottage Charm Mostly External

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tillers of the Soil
Second of Four Articles

BUDAPEST — The town-dweller who rides through a village in his automobile, remarking "How picturesque!" generally has little conception of the conditions existing inside the ancient and often dilapidated cottages which excite his admiration.

Rural districts in the majority of countries, Europe included, are completely without such facilities as electric light, gas, a clean water supply and sanitation. Even in the richer countries these things are usually provided in only a few specially favored localities. Elsewhere the rural worker makes shift with what he can get. There are times when all he can get is quite literally a pig-sty.

Here are some of the defects in rural housing noted by the European Conference on Rural Hygiene in 1931 and not remedied to any considerable extent since that date. Good houses, the Conference's recommendations declared, are too few. Attention should be drawn to the height required for living purposes.

There is inadequate provision of toilet and sanitary facilities. The living quarters are insufficiently protected from the stables. Manure and other sources of pollution and odors are in too close proximity. Houses are so located and constructed as to be damp. There is a lack of proper ventilation, lighting and heating. There is insufficient protection from mosquitoes, flies and dust. There is insufficient exposure to the sun. There should be sufficient bedrooms to permit of separation of adults and children as well as of sexes.

Codes Expose Conditions

In almost all European countries there are building codes and by-laws regulating the construction of rural houses, and a careful analysis of this legislation shows how bad conditions really are. One finds for instance that it is merely considered highly desirable in most countries, instead of essential, for hired farm workers to have separate beds. Bedclothes which must be provided for them are frequently no more than a pillow and one blanket. Often there is not even a bed but merely a straw palliasse on the floor.

A Danish collective agreement between organized farm workers and employers contains a demand for clean sheets once a month and clean towels once a week, but there is evidence from other countries that when sheets are provided, which is by no means always, they are often not changed for six months.

The frequency with which collective agreements of this kind insist that the farm servant shall not be required to sleep with the farm animals indicates that this is still a common practice. It is not yet illegal in several European countries. One excuse for not making it so is that animals require attention at night. A writer in the International Labor Review says in this connection:

"Granted that this is so from time to time, such occasional attendance need not entail the assigning to farm servant of a corner in a stable as his permanent resting-place and sole refuge."

A Cow Fares as Well

This article goes on:

"Some notorious and terrible descriptions have been given in parliamentary debates and elsewhere of the filth and degradation which the custom entails, the utter want of any decency, when workers are couched on straw or on a pallaisse placed on the ground in close contact with the stock and with no place whatever in which to put their clothes or possessions, no opportunities for even the most elementary cleanliness or decency."

A Recommendation on this subject was adopted at the ILO Conference in 1921 since when the practice has been forbidden in France but formally adopted in the Labor Code of Styria with the proviso, however, that a bedstead must be provided. It has also been forbidden in Brabant and Hainault but not in the whole of Belgium.

Only 13 European States have so far notified the League that they have taken action on this Living-In recommendation as it is called. Action appears to be contemplated in most of the others except Greece, Irish Free State and Portugal regarding which no official information is available.

Seasonal workers often present a serious problem in the sphere of housing. Frequently they come from remote districts and in large numbers for the brief harvest period thus making it an uneconomic proposition to build adequate accommodation for them since the space would stand empty for the greater part of the year.

On Way to Improvement

Where control is lacking, says the ILO report quoted above, a floating population flocks in, sometimes of a very poor type.

"The arrangement," it goes on, "made in these cases may vary from the best to the worst, or even to none at all, so that workers sleep under hedges or in ditches. Such practices bring down the housing standards of a whole district."

Examples such as these should not be regarded as meaning that the whole rural housing sky is black. Things are certainly much better than they were and there is today a full realization that a strong effort is needed to clean up rural as well as urban slum dwellings.

To cite only one example: under the auspices of King Carol of Rumania, a society of voluntary workers known as the Royal Culture Foundation goes to selected villages and builds model houses for rural workers besides teaching the villagers how to provide sanitation, improve their water supply and install other modern amenities. Voluntary and governmental efforts of this kind are in progress in most parts of Europe.

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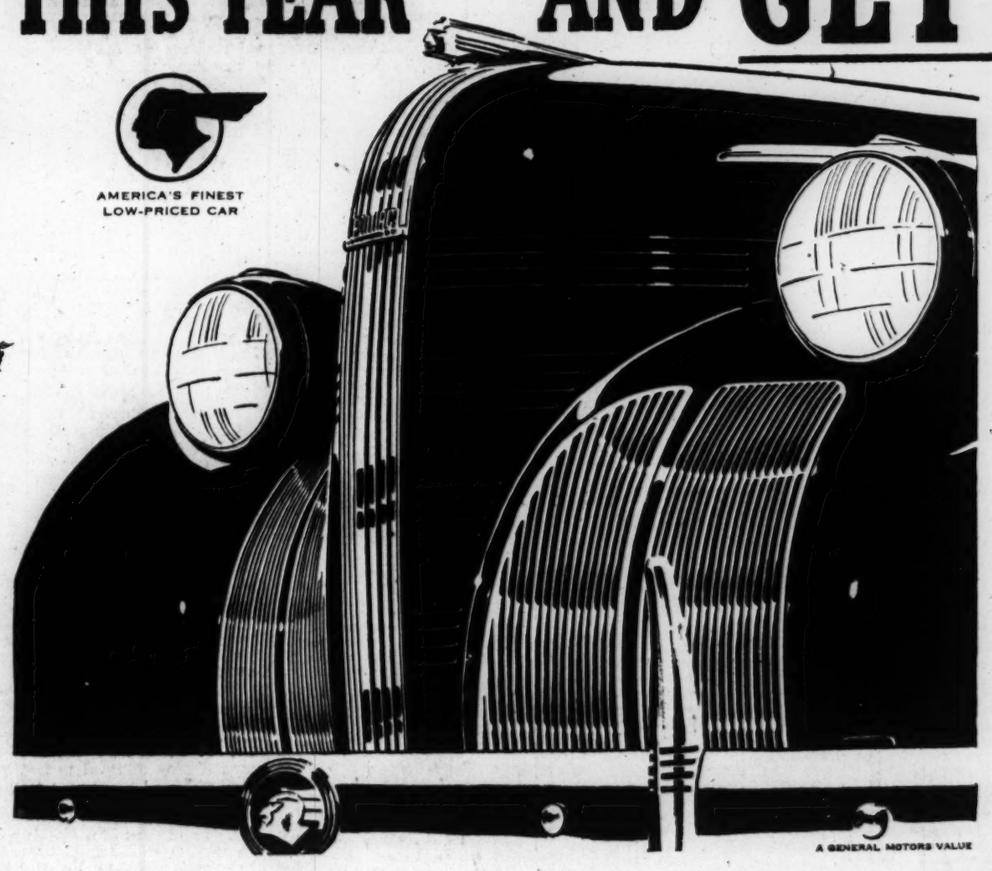

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Munich and Godesberg: What Hitler Won

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—Experts have now examined the detailed maps, which have just reached London, showing how the Munich terms for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia compare with those of Godesberg.

The experts, including those of the pro-Government organs such as The Times and the Daily Telegraph, agree that the Munich accord of Sept. 30 has worked out in a way which has given Germany as much as Reichsführer Hitler demanded at Godesberg the previous week.

This fact not only discloses the extent of the sacrifice which the little Republic has been called upon to make, but it also may have a marked effect on British policy. For England's stake in this question is expressed in the words of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who on Oct. 3 told the Commons:

"I, myself, at Godesberg expressed frankly my view that the terms were such as were likely to shock public opinion generally in the world. I am bound to say that the German line—the line laid down in the [Godesberg] map—did take in a nnmber of areas which couldn't be called predominantly German in character."

Comparison of the Munich and Godesberg maps shows that the territory ceded under Munich excludes a narrow strip of predominantly agricultural country in the southwest which the Godesberg map claimed for Germany, but the Munich "grant" includes a fresh area in the north along the Elbe river which brings the frontier within 20 miles of Prague. It also takes in several small "pockets" placing the new Germany across Czechoslovakia's railway communications out of Brünn and another and larger pocket west of Mährisch-Ostrau which deprives that industrial town of important coal deposits.

Commission's Map

The map came from the International Sudetenland Commission now sitting in Berlin. Although the new frontier gives Germany an area approximately equal to that of the Godesberg demands, only in a few cases do the lines specifically coincide with the Godesberg lines. There are variations of five to 10 miles either way throughout, some favoring the Czechs as compared with the Godesberg map, others favoring Germany.

Although Germany's biggest gain, according to the Commission's map, was made north of Prague, the Czechs gained near Pilsen, where the frontier will not enter the actual town as it was expected to do. Similar changes from the Godesberg line favoring Czechoslovakia appear along the south and southwestern frontier.

Future Demands

It is still uncertain whether the Czechs will not be called on to give up additional areas. This will only be known when the International Commission in Berlin issues its ruling on the plebiscite districts.

There is some reason to believe that the Italian representative on the Commission has joined his British, French and Czech colleagues in protesting some German demands but it is reported that such protests have been met by the intimation that Germany would take by force what was not ceded by agreement.

Meanwhile the announcement by Mr. Leslie Hoare-Belisha, Secretary of State for War, of the reorganization of Britain's territorial forces and the widespread demand now being voiced here for some form of national service have been followed by hints from German sources that the time has come for some measure of disarmament.

It is not yet clear to British observers how far these hints are to be credited or whether they are merely an attempt to make Britain appear in the light of an intending aggressor instead of a power whose sole desire is for peace.

These doubts are due to the fact that Herr Hitler in his Saarbrücken speech declared he was about to fortify fresh areas on the western front and to the evidence contained in that speech that he would regard any attempt by Britain to bring Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper back into the Government as an unfriendly act.

End to Arms Race

At the same time, Britain would certainly like to end the armament race if it can be done without danger to security. One difficulty is that in the present circumstances it is impossible to tell what arms the totalitarian countries have. Estimates of the German air force during the recent crisis showed variations as much as 100 per cent.

Germany's disarmament hints are understood to favor another Four Power conference to work out some kind of qualitative limitation regarding the size of guns, range of bombing airplanes and so forth. Whether such limitation could be arranged without the participation of Soviet Russia, Poland, and other countries is regarded here as highly doubtful.

Militancy After the 'Peace' of Munich

© International; Wide World

Crowds in Sudetenland and Teschen Acclaim New Rulers

Chancellor Hitler stands in the front of his automobile as he enters Eger, one of the largest cities acquired by Germany in the Munich "peace." The lower picture shows Polish tanks and troops, led by General Borthowski, entering the Teschen area ceded by the Czechs to Warsaw.

Withdrawal Board at Work

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier), Oct. 13 (AP)—A unit of the European Nonintervention Committee yesterday began arranging for withdrawal of foreign volunteers from both armies in Spain's civil war.

The Government went ahead with plans to evacuate all foreigners from its Army. Italian Legionnaires were leaving the Insurgent ranks.

Cadiz reports said five trains packed with Italian Legionnaires were due there today en route home. Reports from Valladolid, Insurgent-held city 100 miles northwest of Madrid, said that nine trains filled with Italian Legionnaires had left there.

Nonintervention experts found the Insurgent press filled with articles quoting military and civil leaders of Insurgent Spain as being against any effort to mediate the civil war.

At Barcelona the Government Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, addressing South American diplomats and Government officials celebrating Columbus Day, said that Spain anxiously desired peace, but added that talk of peace in Spain before "retirement of the last foreigner" would be a "betrayal" of those already fallen in the conflict.

ROME, Oct. 13 (AP)—Italy, whose forces are being withdrawn from Spain's civil war, announced last night that 2,657 Italian officers and men had been killed in the conflict "from the beginning of operations in Spain until Oct. 10."

The communiqué listed a total of 12,147 officers and men as killed, wounded, and taken prisoner in the war. They were divided as follows:

Officers killed, 227; wounded, 697; Legionnaires killed, 2,430; wounded, 8,161; officers captured, 3; soldiers, 351; soldier fatalities from service causes, 278.

The communiqué announced also that a naval division would escort retiring Italian troops home from Cadiz, Spain.

British Ship Bombed

BARCELONA, Spain, Oct. 13 (AP)—The British steamer Stancroft was damaged by a bomb today when five Insurgent planes raided Barcelona. No casualties on board were reported. The Stancroft, 1,407 tons, left Montreal for Barcelona, Sept. 21. It was understood it carried Canadian wheat. The raiders bombed the city from a great height.

British Delay Czech Loan Laid to Austrian Arrangement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—The Czech delegates who arrived here Monday to discuss the question of the £30,000,000 loan, to which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain referred in the House of Commons on Oct. 3, are meeting with serious difficulties. So far it has not been found possible even to arrange for the payment of the £10,000, "advance" which Mr. Chamberlain said was to be handed over at once on the grounds that he who gives quickly gives twice.

One question the British Treasury has raised is what is to happen about the Czech guarantee for a part of the £10,000,000 Austrian conversion loan, floated under League of Nations auspices in 1934.

Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia each guaranteed 24½ per cent, and when Austria was annexed by Germany, the guarantee became operative, subject to what could ultimately be recovered from Germany.

Britain, France, and Italy have since made an arrangement for payments by Germany, with the United States protesting that it received no similar consideration. But Czechoslovakia has not made any such deal.

In the background of difficulties confronting the Czech delegation is the belief held by a number of persons here that Germany might find a pretext for forcing the Czechs to hand the money over in satisfaction of claims for "compensation" to the Sudetens. It is pointed out, however, that this could be avoided by depositing the money in a London bank and allowing the Czechs to draw on it for agreed purposes.

Meanwhile Czechoslovakia's needs, particularly for the refugees, are becoming increasingly urgent.

Funds subscribed privately for the relief of refugees are now understood to have reached the total of nearly £100,000,000.

Syrovy Bars Plan Of German Refuge

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Premier Jan Syrovy Oct. 12 rejected a British plan to allow Sudeten German refugees to remain two months in Czechoslovakia pending organization of international aid for them.

The British suggestion was made personally by Maj. Gen. Sir Neill Malcolm, League of Nations High Commissioner for refugees from Germany.

The Premier replied that Czechoslovakia had reason to fear new agitation if great numbers of Germans were taken into the Republic. Although most fugitives were anti-Nazi, he said, they already were demanding German schools.

General Syrovy added that many other difficulties, chiefly economic, stood in the way of the British plan. Sir Neill, however, expressed a fear that many fugitives would be persecuted if they returned to Sudetenland, which is now under German control.

Sir Harry Twyford, Lord Mayor of London and head of a British refugee mission to Czechoslovakia, left for London, expressing the hope that relief measures could be worked out.

The Bohemian Provincial Government appointed a committee of 10 former residents of Sudetenland to investigate registration lists and determine which refugees could be sent back home without personal danger.

Reich's Proposal On Trade Treaty Awaited by Hull

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday referred to his past comments as an answer to questions about a possible agreement with Germany.

Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, had said he intended to start trade negotiations with the United States. He said the negotiations would be based on the barter of goods.

Mr. Hull said recently that the German system of trade was diametrically contrary to the principles on which the United States was making its agreements.

The German idea of barter and bilateralism, he said, would result in no increase in world trade.

Before making a definite comment on Herr Funk's declaration, Secretary Hull said today that he preferred to wait until he received something official and concrete from the German Government.

The German-American Trade Treaty expired Oct. 13, 1935. Subsequent economic relations with the United States have been increasingly a matter of concern to the Reich's economic leaders.

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 13 (AP)—Walther Funk, German Economics Minister, announced Oct. 11 that he intended to start trade negotiations with the United States. He left for Berlin after concluding a trade agreement with Turkey.

"I am concluding bilateral accords based on the barter of goods between Germany and the Balkan States," he said, "and upon my return to Berlin I will start trade negotiations with the United States based on the same method which is most adaptable to present international conditions."

In line with Germany's effort to line up Southeastern Europe into its economic orbit, Herr Funk negotiated a German credit of 150,000,000 marks about ($60,000,000) for Turkey.

Germany expects to supply materials for new railroads in Eastern Anatolia and for new factories for production of munitions, seaplanes, heavy chemicals, and synthetic gasoline.

Herr Funk will stop in Sofia to talk with Bulgarian Government leaders before returning to Berlin.

Benes Visioned Bloc of States Independent of Any Big Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In view of the increasing control over Europe's destinies obtained by the great powers through the four-power agreement at Munich to partition Czechoslovakia, special interest attaches to Czechoslovakia's view of the place of the great powers in Europe as revealed in a speech made in 1933 before Parliament by ex-President Beneš, then Foreign Minister. Study of that speech shows that Dr. Beneš quickly disposed of any idea of the Czechs regarding themselves as part of the French defensive system in Europe. On the contrary, he intimated that such a system, from the Czech point of view, would be no better than Germany's plan of Mitteleuropa.

The Czech hope, he showed, was to keep clear of entanglements with the great powers, who in any case only used the small nations to serve their own selfish purposes, and through such understandings as the Little Entente to collect all the small nations of Central Europe into a harmonious democratic group capable of withstanding pressure from the powers, and so bringing about in Europe an era of free autonomous nations.

"It would be an insult to the political intelligence of the founders of the Little Entente," said Dr. Beneš, "to suppose that the principal aim of that organization was the blind defense of the peace treaties in the minutest detail or that we should thereby constitute ourselves the tool of one or other of the great powers.

Open to Other States

"Assertions that the Little Entente was set up as a defense against Hungary, or that it was originated by Paris or that it acted as an instrument to build up French hegemony, are ridiculous fabrications revealing a total ignorance of the aspirations of the liberated peoples. . . .

"The fundamental idea of the Little Entente, which I hope to see some day enlarged by the inclusion of other states into an entente of Central European nations, can be summed up as follows:

"Our aim has been to prevent Europe slipping back into the old pre-war condition in which the small nations of Central Europe and the Balkans were the political pawns of the great powers, who simply used the territory of these nations as a battleground for their own rivalries. . . .

"After the defeat of the Mitteleuropa idea, we were not anxious for the specter of projects of a similar kind launched by some other great power, any more than we wanted to see a resurrection of Mitteleuropa itself. That would open the way to a new and terrible European war. We mean to defend ourselves against an eventuality, and that is the real service which we are rendering to the peace of Europe.

General Collaboration Sought

"It is our idea that the small states of Central Europe should come to an understanding among themselves, so as to have no reason to call in a great power to help the one against another. . . .

"Czechoslovak policy has proclaimed these principles since 1921, when she began, with this long-range view in mind, to work for the formation of the Little Entente, for reconciliation with Hungary, and for collaboration with Austria and Poland.

"In our view . . . the struggle of the World War was a struggle to give Poles, Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Estonians, Lithuanians, and others a unified state and a definite place in the new post-war Europe. This struggle should be carried to its conclusion whatever the cost. . . .

"The idea of creating a league of great powers capable of imposing their will on the smaller states, so far as we are concerned, belongs to the forgotten past. The great powers can build up a system for handling their own particular problems. But we draw our strength from the knowledge that we have at our back the enormous majority of middle-sized and small states of Europe to whom we are bound by moral and material ties, with whom we are fighting on the side of world democracy."

Benes to Reject All Job Offers, Prague Reports

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 12 (AP)—Sources close to former President Eduard Beneš said today he had rejected for the time being all offers of positions abroad and that there was a growing demand that he remain as an expert adviser to the Czechoslovak Government.

Brown University and the University of Chicago had invited him to lecture or teach.

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U. S. Promised Information on Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Earnest representations to London regarding American concern over the future settlement of the Jewish problem in Palestine has elicited from the British Government an assurance that no decision will be reached until after Nov. 1, and also that Washington will be kept fully informed about developments.

This is the limit of satisfaction, however, which the Administration—now under extreme pressure from Jewish organizations and other groups interested for various reasons in keeping Palestine open to Jewish immigration—is able to obtain from London. It is common knowledge that the British Government has under consideration many plans for ending the severe troubles in Palestine, among them plans which would halt Jewish immigration. But it is clear that London declines any commitments to the United States in regard to the future other than to keep it informed.

Ambassador Visited

Today a delegation of Jewish leaders, self-described as "United American Jewry," presented to Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, a memorandum appealing to the British Government to permit the continuance of Jewish immigration. Dr. Stephen S. Wise read the statement to Sir Ronald, stressing American interests in Palestine. He was accompanied by "the most representative body of American Jews ever joined in one concerted action to protect Jewish interests within the past two decades," the group said.

At the close of the interview, Sir Ronald said he would transmit the memorandum of American Jewry to the British Government in London. Tonight a coast-to-coast broadcast will present the viewpoint of American Jews to the Nation, and tomorrow a delegation of outstanding Jewish leaders will confer with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The group today told Sir Ronald of "the anxiety, distress, and apprehension which have been aroused by reports that His Majesty's Government contemplates a radical reversal of its policy in Palestine; that there is imminent a nullification of the pledge of the Balfour Declaration; and that coupled with these plans is the threat of the stoppage of "Jewish immigration."

"It was faith and confidence in the England of democratic ideals," said the memorandum, "of high standards of justice and law and order that gave incentive to American Jewry to the building of the Jewish national home under the guardianship of the British Empire."

"For the past two and a half years," Dr. Wise went on, "the Jews of Palestine have suffered a period of violence and terror. Yet they have not flinched or allowed themselves to be deflected from their peaceful tasks or yielded to retaliation. They have met this test of their character with dignity and restraint. They have held back from the shedding of blood, seeking to avoid even in the midst of the terror a breach in the brotherly relation they aspired to maintain with their Arab neighbors. They have been the bastion of support of the Palestine Administration, seeking to serve faithfully and loyally. They have maintained during these years of trial the economic integrity of the land and have given noble expression to the spiritual aims animating the return of Jews to Palestine.

Reward 'Unjust'

"The reward is incredibly unjust for today we are deeply moved by intimations to the effect that unmindful of its assumption of guardianship over Palestine; despite its solemn pledge to the Jewish people, oft repeated, continuously affirmed; notwithstanding the great work of redemption achieved in the Jewish national home, the transformation of the land and all the inhabitants thereof into an integral part of the western world, the qualities of loyalty and peace and brotherhood manifested by the Jewish national home; and untouched by the tragic plight of countless Jews thrown out of many lands to wander over the face of Europe—the mandatory Government has the intention of closing the door of the promised land to the people to whom the promise was made.

"We are loath to believe that such a possibility exists. . . .

"Cognizant of its record of good will, we appeal to His Majesty's Government to reassure the Jewish people that it will fulfill its firm resolve that the international obligation it assumed for the establishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine will be maintained in letter and spirit and that the right of Jews to enter the land will be safeguarded in accordance with deference to the laws of humanity."

The fact that the British Government declines to clarify its attitude further to the United States raises an acute question here as to American responsibilities and rights in Palestine. Both the White House and the State Department are actively interested. The White House yesterday disclosed that hundreds of letters and telegrams have been received there calling for American intervention to keep the doors of Palestine open to Jewish immigration. White House Press Secretary Stephen Early also took the unusual step of informing questioners there that the subject would be discussed later in the day by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The result was an unusually large gathering of the press at Mr. Hull's conference. But the promised discussion turned out to be nothing more than confirmation of reports that no action would be taken in London this month, and that Washington would be kept informed.

The case for the American contention of a right to be consulted on changes in the Palestine mandate derives from a convention signed between the two countries on Dec. 3, 1924. The convention guarantees the rights of American citizens in the mandate. Article seven reads.

"Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the mandate, as recited above, unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States."

U. S. Assertions Denied

The mandate itself provides for establishing and maintaining in Palestine a national home for Jews. The question is whether there is any obligation on Britain to consult with the United States in regard to changes in the mandate which do not directly affect the terms of the convention. The United States, having failed to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, was not a party to the original mandate.

In an exchange of communications which took place in July, 1937, the British Foreign Office took the position that it is not under any obligation to consult with the United States ragarding termination of the mandate or any other changes in the status of Palestine provided the rights of American nationals under the convention remain undisturbed. The State Department in the same exchange maintained that termination of a regime in Palestine would affect the interests of Americans there, and would therefore require American consent.

This disagreement still stands, Britain maintaining its right to end the mandate without consultation and the United States asserting its right to be consulted.

Arab Area Under Control

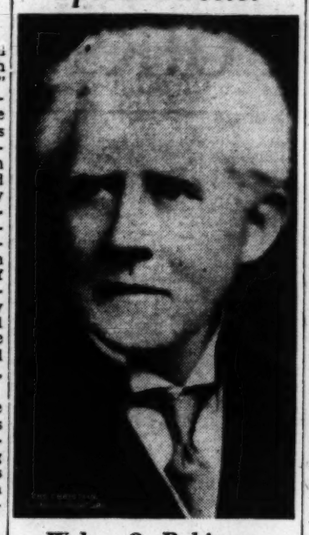
BETHLEHEM, Palestine, Oct. 13 (AP)—British reinforcements freshly arrived from Great Britain established firm control today of the Bethlehem-Hebron area which had been the seat of operations of one of the largest Arab bands in Palestine.

Equipped with armored cars, Trench mortars, and machine-guns, 400 men of the Worcestershire regiment replaced a small post of Black Watch regiment troops in Bethlehem.

The new troops took over all of Bethlehem, which had been barely held by the post for weeks.

Detachments then pushed on 12 miles to Hebron, solidifying control of the area in which the Arab band had been operating virtually unchecked.

Speech Director



Walter O. Robinson

Awarded Post at New York World's Fair.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York World's Fair 1939 is to have a Director of Public Speaking. It was learned in an announcement by the Advertising Club of New York that Walter O. Robinson, who directs its public-speaking course, has been appointed to this post. Mr. Robinson holds a doctorate of letters.

Roosevelt Asked To Call CIO-AFL Peace Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—President Roosevelt had before him today a plea by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that he actively intervene to bring about peace between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor.

The Union, third largest among with the AFL, asked the President to follow up his recent plea for labor peace, given to the Federation convention at Houston, Texas, by calling a conference of CIO and AFL leaders to explore the possibility of a compromise. The appeal was contained in the last issue of the Union's organ, Justice.

The ILGWU, through its President, David Dubinsky, has been in the forefront of efforts to mend the split in labor's ranks. Mr. Dubinsky has frequently declared that the CIO-AFL split was gravely handicapping labor and that a settlement was possible if leaders of both sides made a sincere effort to that end.

There is a strong and well-defined wish for peace in all labor ranks, authorized spokesmen for the Union movement told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here today. They scoffed at allegations that there was no real desire for peace among the CIO leadership, and declared that many CIO leaders were actively supporting peace moves as a major objective. ILGWU officials were inclined to dismiss reports that the attention of CIO leadership was focused on a big new organization drive to the exclusion of peace efforts.

Labor Veers From New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

the labor movement and they see no menace, as did the Resolutions Committee, from more state control.

Split by Two Philosophies

In short, the Federation is split today by two philosophies. The Resolutions Committee sought to restate the old principles of the AFL. But obviously under the influence of the New Deal, new principles have come in to the labor world. The issue is the extent of intervention by the State.

One side feels that the extension of the powers of the State is inevitable in present complex and large scale society, and that as the workers have so far profited by State help, they cannot lose with more of it.

Objectors believe that a certain amount of State reliance, as exemplified in various New Deal labor laws, is indispensable.

Beyond that, they deem that the trend to increase State power is dangerous to liberty, that labor makes up only one angle, and that ultimately if the State takes on too excessive power, labor will itself suffer.

This conflict over State control is virtually new to the labor world. While hinted in some lesser meetings, this is the first time the contest has come head on before a major convention and with the prestige of many veteran union chiefs.

The current convention ends the period when dubious leaders mull over the problem behind office doors. There has been so much silence, credited by some in part to pussyfooting, that there has been some criticism that highly-placed labor leaders, with better opportunities to appraise government policy, have said nothing and left the general labor membership in doubt.

Majority Still for Roosevelt

On the other side, criticism of State control is interpreted as attack on the New Deal, and many a labor leader here declares himself to be still 100 per cent for President Roosevelt and the New Deal. The large majority of the delegates unmistakably wished to avoid the criticism of the New Deal implied in the terms of the Resolutions report.

A measure of difference between William Green, President of the AFL, and a group of the principal AFL leaders was disclosed when Mr. Green to the general surprise opposed a report coming from his own administration.

He leans more toward the New Deal than some of his colleagues, and is felt by a number to be too willing to accept the recommendations of President Roosevelt, especially when the President is believed to favor John L. Lewis and the CIO much more than Mr. Green and the AFL.

All questioning of the New Deal has to be weighed against the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt with the mass of workingmen.

Will the Color Spread?

What is important, is whether they will maintain the allegiance which served greatly to elect him, or whether the now outspoken hostility to elements in the New Deal will seep more extensively through the labor movement. The doubts recorded here by the Resolutions Committee come from the more conservative section of the Federation.

An immediate result of the report and brief debate is the raising of new obstructions to quick passage of the O'Mahoney bill for the federal licensing of industrial corporations. The Committee suggested postponement of the passage of this legislation.

Its secretary, John P. Frey, then took the floor to say that though he had been first in the AFL to counsel federal licensing, he now felt it would be better for the country to pause and digest its present industrial legislation before pressing ahead for new measures of state regulation of industry.

Frederick W. Carr

New York Women Urge Defeat Of P.R. Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 13—Defeat of the proposed constitutional amendment that would outlaw proportional representation will be urged by the New York State League of Women Voters, and its members will go to their homes when the League's nineteenth state convention ends here this week end to urge voters in their respective communities to vote "no" when the issue is put up to them in the election on Nov. 8.

Mrs. Robert Winternitz, of New York City, Chairman of the Special League Committee on the Constitutional Convention, said last night that if certain amendments were not passed, the League would turn its attention to the passage of "good" amendments by regular legislative processes.

In the event Amendment No. 1, known as the omnibus proposition, is defeated, the League will endeavor to have an amendment covering permanent registration introduced in the next legislative session, she added.

Mrs. Winternitz characterized amendment No. 7, which would ban the proportional representation system of voting, as "a direct attack on home rule."

"It would remove a method of voting which has proved fair and democratic," she declared.

Delegates to the League's nineteenth state convention today voiced great displeasure at the failure of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, standing for re-election, and Thomas E. Dewey, Republican gubernatorial candidate, to attend the first tri-party forum which the women staged at Carnegie Hall in New York City Tuesday night.

The women's displeasure was voiced officially by Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President of the New York City League, in a letter she has sent to the campaign managers of the American Labor, the Democratic and Republican parties, all three of which had pledged co-operation in the rally, she said.

Miss Strauss recalled that six of the leading women's organizations in New York City got together last spring with three women vice-chairman of these political groups, and the women's organizations "were encouraged to hire Carnegie Hall, with the distinct understanding that Gubernatorial candidates would be present on this occasion."

"Relying on the assurance of the vice-chairmen," she said in her letter to the campaign managers of the three parties, "considerable expense was entailed and tickets were sold—that is, money was accepted from voters who desired to hear the Gubernatorial nominees.

"On Oct. 11 not one of the candidates appeared, and word having gotten around, the hall was, therefore, not full. However, at the same time our members, trained for popolitical work, are being called up by each of these three parties for voluntary work to help them elect these candidates.

"The time has come when you can no longer dupe women by sending substitutes to pay them lip service on the one hand while calling upon them to do the drudgery on the other. . . ."

Mrs. Douglas Moffat, acting head of the State League and presiding officer of the convention, concurred in Miss Strauss' views, saying she hoped that men candidates for public office were beginning to realize that women take their citizenship seriously.

"It makes a very bad impression when the campaign managers of the candidates make promises they do not keep," she said. "From personal contacts with many of the women, I know the keen disappointment they felt at the non-appearance of the candidates. It gives the women the impression that the men do not conduct their campaigns in a business like way and stick to the commitments made for them."

Bulgaria Searches For Unknown Aliens

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—The Bulgarian Cabinet decreed Oct. 13 that police and military authorities "search for individuals who have no permits of sojourn in the Capital."

A communiqué said:

"Traffic in the streets is interrupted, except the transport of absolute necessities such as foodstuffs. The population has been requested to keep calm and facilitate in every manner the work of police and the military in their search. The end of the roundup will be announced by radio."

Fusion Finds Fraud When Lehman Declines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The city Fusion Party was out today to combat the "fraud" of appropriating its ballot line in the Nov. 8 election by nearly a score of Democratic candidates, including Tammany Chief Christopher D. Sullivan, running for re-election as representative in the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Public attention to this paradox under an emblem which had its genesis in the independent anti-Tammany Mayoralty drive of 1933 was aroused by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in a letter to Ben Howe, Chairman of the city Fusion Party. The Governor announced that he and his running mate for Lieutenant Governor, Charles Poletti, were filing their declinations for nomination on the Fusion ticket today, holding that the unreasonable use of petitions by independent bodies merely to give a candidate an additional place on the voting machine was contrary to the processes of American representative Government.

Learned in Newspapers

Recalling that Mr. Howe had advised him in a recent discussion on the ethical problem involved, that the city Fusion Party was "organized in 1933 as an independent body for the express and sole purpose of taking part in the election of candidates for local office in New York City," the Governor wrote the Fusion Chairman that he had learned of the nomination of himself and other Democratic candidates for State office on this ticket only through the newspapers.

"Let me assure you," his letter continues, "that I have fought too hard to strengthen the processes of American representative government to permit my nomination on an independent petition when such petition has not been authorized or approved by the officers of that independent body."

Mr. Howe summoned a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party for this afternoon, saying it would fight "to the last ditch in the courts the attempt to steal our voting line, and if legal means fail, we will go right into the districts and let the people know all about this fraud."

Two Places Already

The Lehman slate, with the exception of its candidates for Attorney General and Comptroller, already has two places on the November ballot as the ticket of the Democratic and American Labor parties.

Meanwhile the Republican State Campaign swung into high gear today, its organization completed with the appointment of Roger W. Straus, Vice-President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, as New York City Manager to elect District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey as Governor and Oswald D. Heck of Schenectady, Speaker of the Assembly, as Up-State Manager. The statewide manager for this camp is James O. Moore, Buffalo lawyer, whose appointment also was announced this week.

Mr. Straus is a native of New York, long active in civic, patriotic and charitable movements and, during the 1936 presidential campaign, assistant to Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Eastern Campaign Manager for Alfred M. Landon.

Mr. Heck has been a member of the Assembly for eight years and, with his election as Speaker last year, became one of the youngest men ever to hold that post. He was Permanent Chairman of the Saratoga Springs convention at which Mr. Dewey was nominated, and is regarded as one of the new leaders of the Party Up-State.

Wagner to Start

United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for re-election, will take his campaign to the hustings at Binghamton, on Oct. 20, at the first of 18 meetings up-State, 10 of them night rallies featuring other statewide candidates in these brackets.

Registration totals in New York City were picking up slowly today, the fourth since the polls opened, but were lagging behind those for 1937.

Up-State registration will start tomorrow in places of more than 5,000 in population, continue through Saturday and be resumed for the same two days the following week. In places of less than 5,000 inhabitants where permanent registration is established, the polling booths will be open on Saturday of this week and next.

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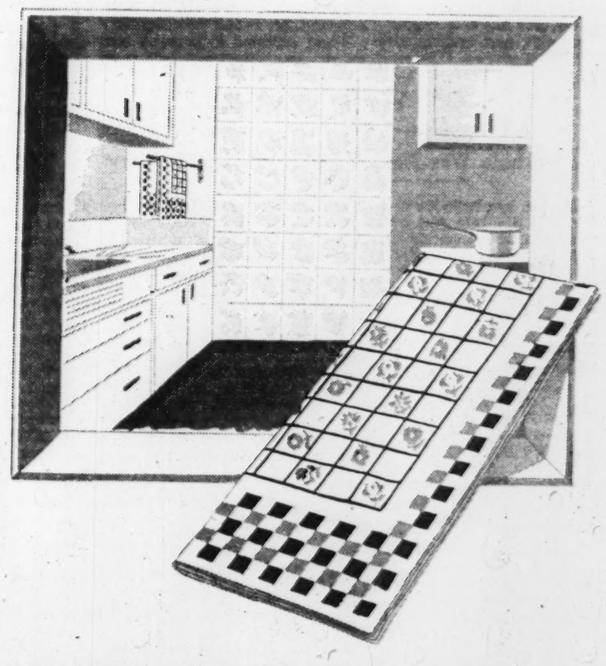

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Birds That Nest Underground

By Craven Hill, F. Z. S.

The great majority of birds build their nests above the earth's surface, and very lovely and wonderful structures some of them are. Here and there in the world, however, we find a species which prefers to rear its families deep down in the soil. Some of these underground nests are commonly found in the British Isles. But although I say "commonly" found, I do not mean to suggest that they are easily found. On the contrary. Most of them are discovered only by chance, usually when the parent bird is seen disappearing into some hole or burrow.

I remember once being taken, by an ardent ornithologist, to an old quarry in Dorsetshire. The place was virtually a huge, sandy pit, with steep, twenty-feet-high walls, over the brim of which trailed long grass and brambles.

"Standing out here in the middle, and looking around you, how many birds' nests can you see?" asked my companion.

I took a careful look round the quarry, but failed to locate a single nest, and said so.

"Well," was the reply, "I can't either, but I can see the entrances to seven!" Whereupon he pointed out seven small holes in the quarry side. "Those," he said, "are all occupied by sand-martins. Let's sit down a bit and watch."

My friend was quite right for, as we watched first one little swallow-like bird and then another would suddenly pop out of a hole and, with a flirt of its long tail, fly off to capture insects for its young.

How far down those dark little galleries the sand-martin families were being reared it was hard to say, but it was certainly a distance of several feet. What struck me as being most wonderful was the fact that the galleries, all of which took a slightly upward direction so that rain could not run in, had been excavated out of the soil with their beaks and feet, and subsequently making a feather-and-grass-lined nest at the inner end of the tunnel.

The Kingfisher Is Shy

Another small bird which habitually nests underground, and which is almost as expert a miner, is the shy little kingfisher, the most beautiful bird breeding today in the British Isles. Being so shy, these birds are often thought to be much rarer than they really are, and in some rural districts, particularly in the south, you will often come across one—a streak of exquisite azure—flitting up and down the banks of some woodland stream. But, unless you actually see the bird entering the hole in the bank that leads to its nest, you will have great difficulty in locating its home, for the entrance is always kept small—often so small that it seems a marvel how it can squeeze itself in and out.

As with the martins, the kingfisher digs its own burrow as a rule, but that is about as much as it can achieve. No real nest is made, the hen-bird laying her eggs upon fish bones and other none-too-savory matter on the "floor" at the inner end of the gallery. And—again like the martins—the tunnel always inclines gently upward, not so much, this time, to keep out rain as to prevent a rising stream from flooding the nest.

Not all birds that nest below ground, however, excavate their burrows. Several kinds, such as the puffin, preferring to make use of existing ones. Puffins nest on the coast all round the British Isles, the favorite location being some rabbit warren near the sea. The bird, however, has not even a rudimentary sense of nest-making, the single white egg being laid in some convenient spot well below ground.

Of course, it sometimes happens that no rabbit holes are available, in which case the resourceful male bird, who has a powerful beak well adapted for excavating, fashions a burrow for his mate to lay in.

The "underground" nesters are certainly a varied company. The stormy petrel, for instance, uses rabbit burrows, as do also, on occasion, the stock-dove and the sheld-duck, but it is not generally known that the jackdaw will occasionally choose such a site.

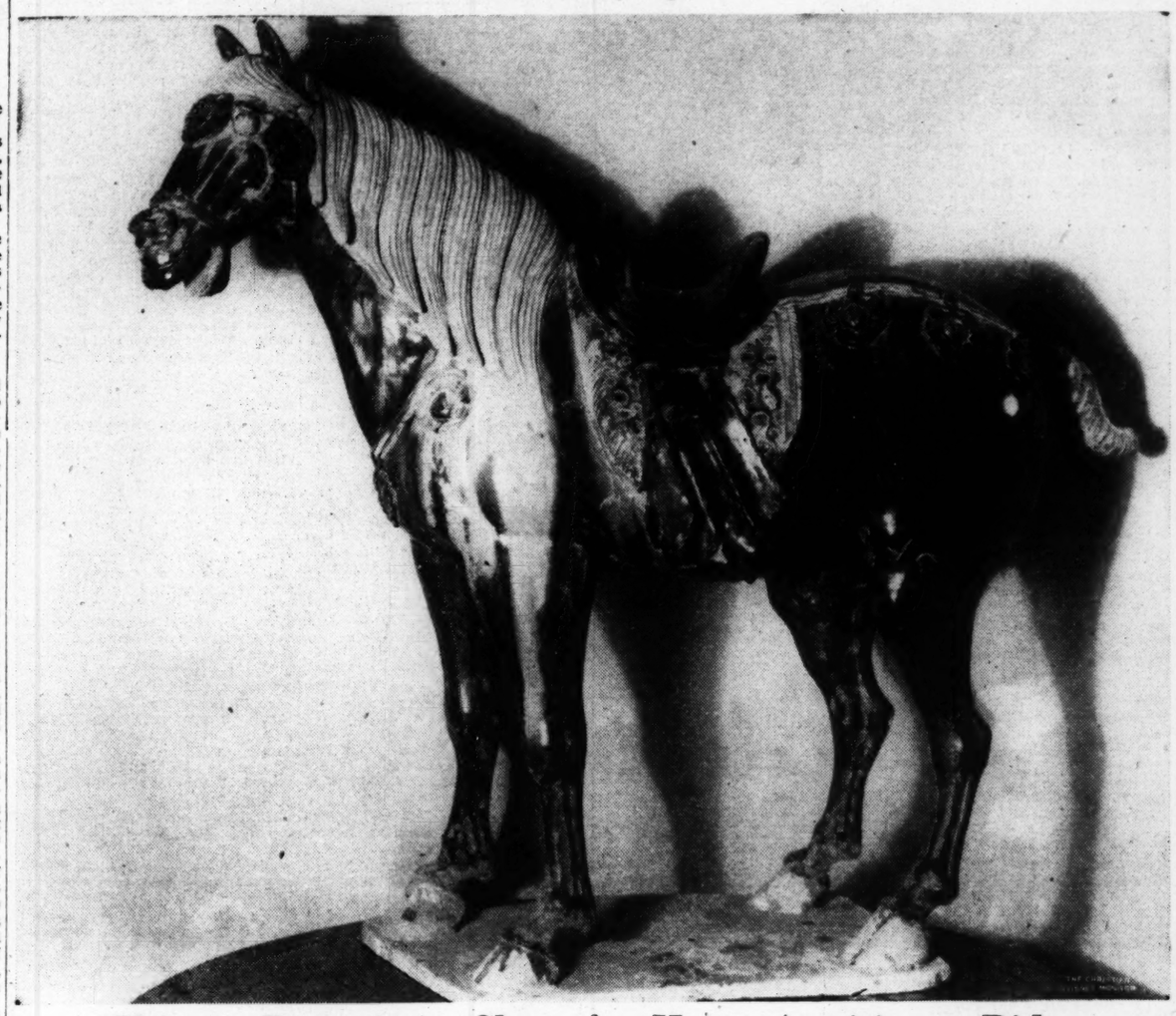
The Jackdaw's Choice

The jackdaw, indeed, is a bird about which it is never wise to be dogmatic. He is apt to do surprising things and to upset, quite badly, the pronouncements of experts. More especially is this the case in the choice of a nesting site. One pair of jackdaws will build high up on a dizzy cliff ledge with a two or three-hundred-feet drop; another will prefer some old tower or church steeple; another will select a hole in a tree, while yet another will build below ground level.

Let me, in conclusion, tell you of at least one jackdaw's nest that was oddly placed. The location was a farm estate in Hampshire.

Standing in a field near the farm buildings was an old well which, though no longer in use, still had water at the bottom of it. Around the top, cracked with age and covered with lichen, stood a breast-high wall. One spring day, the farm hands observed two jackdaws prospecting around the well, and soon it became clear they were nesting either on it or inside it When the men had finished work in the evening they strolled over to see if they could discover where the nest was situated. They did not have to look very far There, several feet down, and perched on a natural ledge formed by the dislodgement of some bricks, was a mass of sticks, straws, and feathers, on which rested six greenish-blue eggs.

Incidentally, these jackdaws had evidently had some trouble in fixing their home onto the ledge, for a torch, turned on the murky depths below, revealed a large quantity of sticks and straw, all of which, no doubt, had been accidentally dropped by the birds while building. It would be interesting to know why that pair of jackdaws had picked on such a very curious site for their home.



Chinese Portrait in Clay of a Horse Awaiting a Rider

Men have delighted since ancient times in portraying the horse. They have made pictures in pencil and crayon, pen and paint. They have carved and chiseled splendid strong portraits of his beautifully proportioned form. There are statues of horses in bronze and granite, gold and marble.

This horse was molded from soft clay. The moist material was easy to handle and the modeler was able to shape the ears and eyes, the open mouth, the mane and tail, the legs and hoofs, the saddle and ornaments very clearly and truthfully. He also made this horse seem very lifelike, as though he stands there waiting for some friendly rider to hop onto the saddle.

Although this Glazed Pottery Horse was made in China many, many centuries ago, it stands today in Kansas City, Missouri, in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art.

Far Reaching Friendships

Our Mail Bag

Interesting and varied are the experiences of our Mail Bag correspondents. This month we shall share with you the letters we have received from two former Mail Bag enthusiasts, who are now "over twenties." These are just two examples of the many enjoyable and valuable friendships resulting from correspondence started through our Mail Bag.

Have you ever thought that the Mail Bag is just like a tender, beautiful plant that unfolds the petals of its blossoms for us? We must, however, do our share in caring for it. The first letter written to introduce yourself to your new friend, and its reply, open the way for the unfolding of an interesting exchange of experiences.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is accorded to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We often receive letters from girls and boys, saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to subscribers.

One of our former correspondents tells us that he has just completed a very extensive tour of the world in which he covered tens of thousands of miles and was able to visit Mail Bag correspondents in several cities in Europe. He had anticipated this event for years, having begun his first correspondence five years ago. He says: "On arrival in Bavaria, I sent my baggage on to my first 'stop,' at their suggestion, and continued from the border of Switzerland by bicycle; you know that there is a great deal of travel that way in Europe. I was not disappointed in the least; in fact, I was very grateful for the cordial way in which I was received."

This family, he tells us, had moved from a large city in Northern Germany to a new country home miles from any city of any size, and that he had a very enjoyable visit with the young folks there.

Then, in southern Bavaria he visited the second family, in a very small village of about 300. "Here I was most cordially entertained, and their modest means, in contrast to the other friends, only increased their friendliness. Indeed, they were not satisfied after I had stayed there two weeks; I had to return later at their insistence. All the young people there (five) and I spent the time exploring old ruins, castles, and museums, with which the area abounds. In the winter, at Christmas time, when they invited me to celebrate with them, we carried on all sorts of snow sports." He tells us, in closing, that he has collected some 127 stamps of various countries of the world en route, and some day should like to visit his friends abroad again.

And our other correspondent, who is also over 20, says that she was an ardent Mail Bag fan for several years, and has made very valuable friendships in Australia, England, France, Germany, and Canada, as well as in the United States. To her, the most notable of all hobbies has been foreign and far distant correspondents.

Here is a letter from Vera C. (11) of Chingford, E. 4, Essex, England, who says: "My hobbies are swimming and needlework." And she would like to hear from correspondents everywhere.

Dorothy S., of Rochester, New York, writes: "I have been wanting to write to a little girl 10 or 11 years old for some time, because my sister is writing to two friends. I would like to hear from a little girl in a foreign land, or in the western part of the United States."

Gladys S. (12), of Wilkinsburg, Pa., would like to correspond with a girl in England, Ireland, or Scotland. She likes sports and dancing; also games.

Robert C. (13), of Chicago, Illinois, sends this bit of appreciation: "I think the Monitor Mail Bag is a fine way to make friends and to learn of other countries. I would like to hear from boys in England, Scotland, Canada, and Africa. I like to take interesting snapshots, so would like to hear from boys who like that too."

Rellah S. (15) of Cobleskill, New York, says she is interested in music, drawing, and sports, and welcomes correspondents anywhere.

Here is one from Helen B. (15), of North Vancouver, B. C., Canada. She likes swimming, and is interested in skiing and skating, music and reading. She desires correspondence from girls in any English-speaking country, also from India, South Africa, Scandinavia, Switzerland, and the Fijian Islands.

Betty M. (16), of Oak Park, Illinois, is a Girl Scout, attending the Oak Park High School. Her favorite sports are horseback riding, tennis, and swimming. She also enjoys radio programs and motion pictures. She would like to correspond with girls anywhere.

Patricia M. (16), of Chicago, Illinois, hopes to make new friends through the Mail Bag. Her interests are tennis and photography; she also enjoys good books, and saves post cards. She adds: "I am glad to say that our school has the Monitor delivered and quite a number of the teachers refer us to their articles. I, for one, know that it helps me to read the Monitor views on current events and quite frequently use it for my reports."

Fred R. (19), of Fort Wayne, Indiana, would greatly enjoy writing to boys anywhere, especially in the British Empire, Central and South America. "I am especially interested in language interpreting, and am studying Spanish at present. Listening to shortwave radio is my second great interest. I spend almost every evening with the countries of the world. Reading is another interest. The Christian Science Monitor carries a lot of excellent reading matter concerning the countries of the world. Although I am not much interested in stamp collecting, except from Central and South America, I have plenty of used U. S. stamps which I would be glad to send to anybody. No matter who my correspondents are, they need not share any of the above interests, because I am interested in anything concerning any country. I might add that I will try to answer, in English or Spanish, any letter written in very simple Spanish."

To Start a Correspondence

Each boy or girl who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Gruyère and Its Cheese

Who hasn't heard of gruyère, the delicious Swiss national cheese that is riddled with small holes? Yet the little medieval town after which it is named welcomes comparatively few tourists, so hidden is it among the lower Alps of Western Switzerland.

It was natural that cheese was uppermost in my thoughts as I topped the steep hill one summer morning and entered the town beneath its fine old stone archway. Facing me were two rows of venerable houses, whose overhanging gables shaded balconies of scarlet geraniums.

Between the houses, the solitary street of heavy cobblestones dipped towards the main fountain, used by the women as a communal wash-tub. Beyond the fountain the street climbed to an old chateau. I looked about me enquiringly. Where, I questioned, is the "fromagerie"?

I had expected it to stand somewhere among the houses. The rich aroma, I had told myself, would be much more pungent than when the cheese was standing in my London larder, and would undoubtedly lead me to it. But nowhere within the high buttressed walls encircling the town was there a sign or scent of that factory.

The "Gras" and the "Maigre"

In the windows of the few shops were ranged a fascinating exhibition, of miniature reminders of the industry that had brought world fame to Gruyère. Here were quantities of diminutive black-and-white cows grazing contentedly in mountain valleys, their necks adorned with huge bells—for the surrounding country boasts the largest bells in all Switzerland. Through the open doors of tiny châlets, three-legged stools were set in orderly rows awaiting milking-time.

Leaving the shops I stepped inside the low raftered salon of the Hotel de Ville where my eye rested on two prodigious cheeses of millstone-like proportions, each with the familiar holes—hundreds of them—giving the impression of a close-up of the moon.

"The 'gras' is the one on the left," explained the proprietor, pleased at my interest. "It is both richer and sweeter than the 'maigre,' because it includes all the cream—though both are delicious!"

"And where is the fromagerie?" I enquired.

"You passed it at the foot of the hill," he replied. "Modern machinery needs more space than this little town can offer. It must also be within easy reach of all the villagers around, who bring their contributions of milk twice a day to the central depot where the cheese is made."

After a tour of the grim château, whose knights were the first to taste the home-made cheese and to pronounce it good, I passed out through the old archway again, and down the steep hill to the fromagerie, a roomy brick factory in which everything shone with mirror-like surface. Work was over for a few hours and the red brick floors were still moist from a recent scrubbing, while the giant copper vats, into which the milk would be poured in the morning, literally dazzled the eye.

"When the vats are full, the milk is heated and precipitated by a special mixture, and is stirred all the time with a large rotating comb worked by electricity," my hostess explained. "When ready, the cheese-to-be is drained of all moisture and heaped into muslin cloths. It is then placed into round frames and put under heavy presses, tightly screwed down, for twenty-four hours, until the mixture is both shaped and partially hardened."

"And are all the little air-holes always so small in Gruyère cheese?" I asked.

"Yes," she replied. "It is the Emmenthal cheese—sold everywhere as Gruyère—which has the large holes. Cheese-making in the Emmen Valley of Canton Bern commenced after we had made it a flourishing industry in this valley."

In Icy Cellars

With the thrill of further adventure, I followed my guide down the almost perpendicular stairs to the icy cellars below. There, in the semi-darkness, I made out rows on rows of shelves filling this natural refrigerator from floor to ceiling. Upon the shelves, generously spaced and in perfect order, stood the great cheeses in varying stages of maturity.

"In six months they will be ready for distribution and consumption," my guide told me as we mounted the stairs again to the daylight.

I had not quite completed my education in the co-operative Swiss method of cheese-making, however, for, in the distance, coming along unseen footpaths and winding roads, appeared the vanguard of men, women and children, carrying their contribution of the evening's milk in oval wooden containers, tightly strapped to their backs. It was then that I understood for the first time why every Swiss peasant owns at least one cow.

D. M. S.

There Was a Time

When Cowhide Was Needed for Leather Upholstery

Today, however, synthetic leather-like fabrics are the rule wherever durability in furniture formerly demanded cowhide. And the surprising element about it (if there is any surprise today in what physics and chemistry can do), is that the laboratory product can be stronger, tougher, more durable and more beautiful than the original article. All of which brings up the subject of Fabrikoid, DuPont's name for all its pyroxylin coated materials—the covering which chemists have proven "stands up everywhere though sat upon by everybody."

For two decades, 20 years, laboratory technicians of many chemical concerns worked over the application of coat after coat of special lacquers on a fabric base, until now, they can produce at will leather-like materials for any desired task. They can produce them at surprisingly low cost, designed to meet temporary or seasonal style needs, or they can build them for long life and hard usage. Nearly all are washable and waterproof, and the sleek surface of Fabrikoid used in the manufacture of fine furniture is as permanent as the finish on a modern motor car.

But will it stand high temperatures? Is it practical where there are children likely to give it severe scuffing tests with their feet? How about spilling things on it, molasses candy, ice cream cones, jam, etc.? How about the hammering the padded seats in an ice cream parlor must take on a hot day, the heat and sunlight that it must stand in home sunroom furniture, or the cold it must endure under special demands?

Rest assured that modern high quality leather-like fabrics can meet all these requirements. Actual use of it in the hot and humid tropics and on the decks of liners plying across the Equator have proven it serviceable in heat, and shown the color to be fast to sunlight quite as effectively as laboratory tests showed. Spilled milk, ice cream cones or jam? They wipe off as easily as on the kitchen sink. And as for punishment, laboratory scuff tests and flex tests for coated fabrics are far more severe than a whole bevy of active youngsters.

There is a standard test for such products, known as the "cold crack." The material is exposed to sub-zero temperatures and then sharply struck. Though giving useful information, even this test pales beside the record of performance as upholstery material in the open cockpit of planes at 30,000 feet elevation.

One must be truthful in saying that all these qualities are not found in any one covering. Each quality of coated fabric is made for a special use. Yet between the unrecommended qualities and top is a difference of only pennies per yard. Parisian sidewalk restaurants are gayer because the colors stand up well, and theater owners report better wearing qualities than they dreamed of getting.

H. B. N.

Photograph by Peter Savary

Beyond the Fountain, in the Little Medieval Town of Gruyère, Switzerland, the Solitary Street of Heavy Cobblestones Climbed to an Old Chateau.

Great Musical Families

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Musical ability is a very special gift. Every child learns a language, English, Russian, or Chinese, without difficulty. But only one child in a thousand can learn the speech of music, and write stories in music, in other words, to compose.

Music runs in families. The greatest musical family of all times is the Bach family. In German, Bach means a brook, and it was well said that this brook never dried up. In the year when the great Johann Sebastian Bach was born, two other great musicians were born, too, Handel, and Domenico Scarlatti. Handel was born four weeks before Bach, in a German town 80 miles away from Bach's birthplace. Scarlatti was born a few months later, in Naples. That year, 1685, was one of the greatest years in music history.

Handel's Father Objected

Scarlatti's father was a composer of operas and cantatas. Bach's father was a "town piper," as municipal band players were called. Both Scarlatti and Bach received their first musical education from their fathers. Handel's father, on the other hand, was very much against the idea of his son's becoming a professional musician, and little Handel had to prove his ability by playing the organ before famous musicians, to persuade his father to let him be a musician.

Scarlatti wrote mostly small pieces for the old-fashioned piano which was called Clavecin. The first real piano was invented in Italy 230 years ago. It was called Pianoforte, because it could play soft, or loud. Piano is the Italian word for soft, and Forte for loud, so Pianoforte means Soft-Loud. In English, we say Piano instead of Pianoforte, but it does not follow that we play soft all the time. The way some young pianists pound on the keys, the Piano should be called Forte.

Scarlatti's best known piece is the Cat's Fugue. The story goes that Scarlatti's favorite cat ran up the keys of the Clavecin, and struck G, B flat, E flat, and F sharp (cats usually walk on black keys, which are more convenient for the paws). Scarlatti heard the cat, and decided to compose a fugue on the notes the cat struck. And this fugue is mighty difficult to play, too.

Handel's best known piece is the Harmonious Blacksmith. It is a set of variations which is favorite with all pianists, young and old. So famous this piece is and was that in one of Dickens' novels the hero who was a blacksmith by trade got a nickname Handel. But this piece is only one-thousandth of what Handel composed. He had an amazing ability to write music more rapidly than an ordinary man could write words. His great oratorio, Messiah, he wrote in only 24 days, and this oratorio is composed for chorus, orchestra, and solo voices, and it takes several hours to give a complete performance of it.

Bach's "Air for Violin"

What is Bach's best-known piece? Of course, the Air for Violin, which is played by every violinist, and is often heard on the radio as a "signature" number to identify the station. But Bach's greatest works are his 48 Preludes and Fugues. Even now "The 48," as they are often called, are difficult to understand, because they contain so much musical science that it takes a musical and a scientific mind at once to appreciate them in full.

Bach had many children, all of them musical, and three of them important musicians in their own right. The oldest was a great organist; Bach's second son holds a high place in history of music because he established the form of Sonata, in which there are two themes, the first theme fast and full of rhythm, the second songful and romantic. Bach's youngest son is known as the "London Bach," because he lived and wrote music in London.

Bach taught his sons himself, and wrote special exercises for them to learn the art of counterpoint and the Fugue. The word Fugue comes from the same root as Fugitive, or running, and is called so because in it voices, or instruments, run after one another, repeating and answering the theme. And let's hope, we all know how to pronounce the word Fugue and the name of Bach. One little girl went to a music store and asked for "Batchie's Fudge," and it took quite a time before the astonished music salesman could understand what she meant.

Frederick the Great, of Germany, Loved Music and Often Attended Concerts Which His Concert Master Arranged for Him. He Himself Played the Flute.

The Bridge That Was Built Twice

Everyone has heard of the mighty bridge that spans the Firth of Forth in Scotland, but how many know that it was built twice? Actually it was first erected on land in order to make sure that it would stand up all right. It was only after it had passed the test that it was made to span the mouth of the river of Queensferry.

During the reassembling of the bridge no fewer than seven million rivets were used, and directly it was up an army of painters descended upon it to start a job that will have no end. You see, all big bridges must be painted to prevent rust, and since it takes three years to complete the job on this particular bridge, the painters have to start all over again the moment they have finished! Something like forty thousand pounds of the very best lead paint are used every year to keep this mighty structure, still the wonder of the world, free from the danger of rust.

Incidentally, this bridge has a total height above high water of 361 feet, and a clear headway for ships of 150 feet. This means that the largest vessels in the world can safely pass underneath the enormous structure.

It was formally opened by the, then, Prince of Wales in the year 1890, after taking seven years to build—TWICE.

A. G.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Play is about as important as classwork to young students. At the private schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor there are many opportunities for wholesome recreation. Team games wisely directed promote many good qualities. Other sports activities develop skill, grace and poise that remain to enrich future years.

School Advertisements

appear on the

EDUCATION PAGE

TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Hard Drive by AFL and CIO Planned for New Members

(Continued from Page 1)

the privileged AFL unions without inflation.

"Therefore, it is, and always has been, to the advantage of these AFL craft unions to limit the labor movement in the United States to a relatively small and select group. . . .

"It is probable that the present AFL leadership, if it thought that far ahead, expected to be able, under the protection of the NLRB, to skim off the cream of unionization in the form of additional craft unions strategically placed in the mass production industries. The CIO beat the AFL to the gun."

Both Make Big Gains

Figures show big gains of CIO since organization Nov. 9, 1935. It has added almost 3,000,000 unorganized workers making its present claimed membership over 4,000,000.

The AFL has been making big gains, too, aided by the Wagner Act. Its present employed membership is officially set at 3,623,087, or an increase of 762,000 over the average last year. This would certainly pass the 4,000,000 mark with return of prosperity.

Mr. Lewis is made virtual dictator of CIO affairs by the latter's financial set-up. The official report of the United Mine Workers for the six-month period, Dec. 1, 1937, to June 1, 1938, shows that it is the mainspring of CIO, making big contributions to the central organization, and to political favorites.

There is no trouble getting 50-cent monthly dues from 500,000 coal miner members because the money is stopped out of their wages by employers under the check-off system. Mr. Lewis has full control by these contracts. The officers in the various districts are appointed by Mr. Lewis, not elected by members. The union is centralized. Expenses of the delegates to annual conventions are paid out of national treasury, not out of local chapters.

The big union is directed out of Washington from the newly acquired headquarters here, formerly the handsome University Club, said to have cost $200,000. During the six months' period the Union's income was $2,263,409 with ordinary 50-cent dues swelled by $674,023 in two special assessments. Expenditures totaled $2,079,866.

Money Has Loud Voice

This cash background makes the UMW-CIO a formidable fighting mechanism. The Union has made lavish expenditures for objects far removed from coal fields. For example, a loan of $105,000 went to Thomas E. Kennedy, the Union's Secretary-Treasurer in his unsuccessful contest for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania. Another $108,000 went in dues to CIO. (Like the AFL, contributions are prorated among component unions according to membership, at five cents a month.)

The Mine Workers also gave Labor's Nonpartisan League, CIO political adjunct, $217,600 in the six months' period, loaned $100,000 to the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, and $99,000 to the Textile Workers. It is recalled that in 1936 the Miners put up $500,000 for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

In the same six months, Mr. Lewis personally received $14,829, of which $10,333 was for salary. There was also an additional $1,000 in contingent funds for Mr. Lewis' office.

These facts must be considered in any discussion of so-called peace efforts between CIO and AFL. CIO leaders here aren't thinking in terms of peace, so far as can be made out. They are thinking of two fat business years ahead in which they seek to vastly extend union membership, and simultaneously to shrink the AFL down to its residual skilled craft groups.

Richard L. Strout

Radio Men Choose AFL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Board certified the Associated Broadcast Technicians (AFL) Oct. 12 as the exclusive bargaining agency for techicians and engineers of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., at all stations except KMOX (St. Louis). The Board said that in a secret ballot election the ABT received 128 votes and the Ameriran Communications Association (CIO), 68.

World Vistas by Short Waves

A time table of the world's outstanding international short-wave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters	Megacycles	Time (E. S. T.)
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	62.82	4.78	5:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	61.98	4.84	6 p. m.-mid.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	61.73	4.86	5-10:45 p.m.
HJ4ABP	Medellin, Colombia	61.48	4.88	5-11 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	61.22	4.90	6-11 p. m.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	3-10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4-10:45 p. m.
CFCX	Montreal	49.96	6.01	noon-midnight
COCC	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.88	6.02	5:30-11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.—midnight
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	6:30-8 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.68	6.04	5-11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	8 a. m.-1 a. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	49.40	6.07	6-11 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7-10:30 p. m.
CRCX	Toronto	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
W5XF	Chicago	49.18	6.10	evenings, irreg.
W3XAL	New York (NBC)	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	48.82	6.15	5-11 p. m.
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	58.72	6.16	3:30-10:30 p. m.
YV4RD	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	6:30-9:30 p. m.
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	5:30-10:30 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	4:30-9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.33	6.62	Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sunday, 5:30-7:30 p. m.; Thursday 9-11 p. m.
HJ4ABU	Medellin, Colombia	34.63	8.65	7-9 p. m., irreg.
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	33.92	8.85	7-9 p. m.
HAT-4	Budapest	32.88	9.12	Irreg. near 7 p. m.
COBX	Havana	32.61	9.20	noon-midnight
COCH	Havana	31.70	9.48	noon-midnight
XEWW	Mexico City	31.58	9.50	4-8 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne	31.57	9.51	5-7 a. m.
GSB	London	31.55	9.51	Mid.2:15 a. m.; 1-5; 6;20-8:30; 9:20-11:20 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	31.54	9.51	Thursday, 8-10 a. m.
HJ6ABH	Armenia, Colombia	31.51	9.52	6-10 p. m.
ZHR	relays, Johannesburg	31.50	9.52	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
DJN	Berlin	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:45 p. m.
TPB-11	Paris	31.41	9.55	mid.-11 a. m.
DJA	Berlin	31.38	9.56	1-3 a. m.; 10.15 a. m.-5 p. m.
VUB	Bombay	31.36	9.56	(same as DJN)
W1XK	Boston	31.35	9.57	near 10 p. m., 2 a. m.
KZRM	Manila	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
GSC	London	31.32	9.58	5-7 a. m.
VLR	Melbourne	31.32	9.58	8:20-8:30; 9:20-11:20 p. m.
KV2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	3-8:30 a. m.
VK6ME	Perth, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., 6-8:30 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia	31.28	9.58	near 8 a. m., irreg.
PCJ	Huizen, Holland	31.28	9.59	noon-11 p. m.
CB960	Santiago de Chile	31.25	9.60	Sun., 7-8; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
RAN	Moscow	31.25	9.60	6-8 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.24	9.61	8:30-10 p. m.
ZRK	relays, Johannesburg	31.23	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
HJ7ABD	Bucaramanga, Colombia	31.15	9.63	5-11 p. m.
CS2WA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.09	9.65	6-10:30 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires, Argentina	31.06	9.66	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
T114NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	30.96	9.68	5-10:30 p. m.
				Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9-10 p. m.
SERI	Fort-de-France, F. W. I.	30.93	9.70	7-9 p. m.
COCQ	Havana	30.80	9.74	noon-11 p. m.
IRF	Rome	30.52	9.83	6-9 p. m.
COCM	Havana	30.51	9.83	5-midnight
EAQ	Madrid	30.43	9.86	5-7 p. m.
JDY	Dairen, Manchuria	30.22	9.92	6-8 a. m.
ORK	Brussels	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p.m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-9 a. m.
COCX	Havana	26.20	11.45	noon-midnight
SPD	Warsaw	26.01	11.53	6-8 p. m., irreg.
YSM	San Salvador	25.62	11.71	noon-2 p. m.
TPA-4	Paris	25.61	11.72	6-8:15 p. m., 8:30-11 p. m.
CJRX	Winipeg, Canada	25.60	11.73	6 p. m.-mid.
GSD	London	25.53	11.75	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:30 p. m.
TGWA	Guatemala City	25.51	11.76	9-11 p. m., irreg.
DJD	Berlin	25.49	11.77	4:50-11:45 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston	25.45	11.79	6:30-8 p.m., Mon., Wed., Fri.
JZJ	Tokyo	25.42	11.80	7-7:30 a. m.
COGF	Matanzas, Cuba	25.42	11.80	3-10 p. m.
2RO	Rome	25.40	11.81	3-5:30 p. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	25.36	11.93	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
OLR4A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 6:55-9:55 p. m.; (or try 15.23 megs.)
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
TPH-3	Paris	25.24	11.88	1-3 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 5 p. m.; 8:30-10 p. m.
RNE	Moscow	25.00	12.02	5-8 p. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.35	Sun., 1:45-2:30 p. m.
SPW	Warsaw	22.00	13.63	6-8 p. m., irreg.
HBJ	Geneva, Switzerland	20.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m. irreg.
DJL	Berlin	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
HVJ	Vatican City	19.84	15.12	10:30-10:50 a. m.
TPB-6	Paris	19.83	15.13	6-8:15 p. m.
GSF	London	19.82	15.14	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 4-6 p. m.
JZK	Tokyo, Japan	19.79	15.16	8-8:30 p. m.
GSO	London	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m
DJB	Berlin	19.74	15.20	4:40-11:45 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
PCJ	Huizen, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 9-11 a. m.
OLR5A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	(See 11.84 megs.)
TPA-2	Paris	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.33	noon-11 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest	19.52	15.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Berlin	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
W3XAL	New York (NBC)	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
GSG	London	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40; 1-4 p. m.
TPB-7	Paris	16.84	17.81	8:30-10 a. m.
HBH	Geneva, Switzerland	16.23	18.48	10:45-11:30 a. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	15.77	19.02	Mon.,8-10 a. m.
GSH	London	13.97	21.47	5:40-a. m.-12:40 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	13.91	21.50	noon-11 p. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	13.94	21.52	7:30-10 a m.
GSJ	London	13.93	21.53	5:40 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh (NBC)	13.93	12.54	7-10 a. m.

Wage-Hour Law Head Urges Labor Peace

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 13 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, expressed the hope today that organized labor soon would settle its internal differences.

He told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that he, "like millions of other Americans," hoped the Federation-CIO disputes could be ended with no more bitterness.

"I have good friends on both sides of these arguments and I want to be able to ask the advice of both of them without each fellow thinking I'm going to get the wrong idea," Mr. Andrews said in a prepared address.

"I am fully aware that men of principle, even when they are friends, often find it hard to reconcile their differences. But just look at the gains organized labor has made in this country in the last few years and think what it could do for itself and the nation if it were again one great united force!"

Turning to criticism that if hours are shortened and wages raised, it follows that living standards must be lowered, Mr. Andrews told the convention:

"One might think that in demanding higher wages and shorter hours, labor was asking for more than its fair share in the goods it produces. As a mttter of fact, labor asks for nothing more and the Government of the United States asks for labor nothing more than a just proportion of the wealth which it has helped create. Throughout recent years, labor has been denied this share."

The convention, in a surprise reversal of tactics, refused yesterday to put its stamp of approval on a strongly worded report from its Resolutions Committee criticizing as "socialism" current government activities affecting the labor movement.

Revolt broke out on the floor as soon as Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Committee, finished reading the document, and there were cries of opposition on the grounds the report might be construed as an attack on President Roosevelt's Administration.

Mr. Woll quickly defended the Committee findings as "in no sense a criticism of the Present Administration," but his motion to adopt was forgotten in the brief but exciting debate that followed.

Even President William Green joined the opposition, and said the report was "to say the least, a bit confusing."

Instead of approving the report as they had previous reports demanding the revision of the New Deal's Wagner Act and Wage-Hour Law, the delegates voted unanimously to send the report back to the Executive Council "for further study."

The controversial document was offered as an analysis of present-day trends and tendencies in the development of government philosophy to extend the domain of the State.

It called for a "halt" on government encroachment on self-government and self-action in the labor movement, and added:

"We must say that it should be clear to every American that the philosophy which is being developed in action, by which ever-increasing domain is being given to the State, is expressive of the philosophy and the practice of Socialism.

The Committee charged that the National Labor Relations Board, previously assailed by convention reports, was "seizing control of our destiny."

"The tendency of today," it went on, "is for the State to take more and more functions which we believe belong to labor itself. . . ."

The committee said courts, not boards, should enforce the guarantees found in the Bill of Rights and made articulate through statute law.

"The courts, too, have abused their power and even today are manned by all too many reactionary judges," the Committee added. "But the judicial system is eminently the right system.

"Boards and commissions almost always have judicial as well as administrative powers—they become judges, juries and executioners. And they seek an ever-widening field for the use of their power."

Detroit Sit-Down Strikers Return Pending Negotiation

DETROIT, Oct. 13 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (CIO) announced the settlement last night of a one-day sit-down strike at the Motor Products Corporation here, through the conciliatory offices of the National Labor Relations Board.

The strike was called early yesterday and left 2,200 workers idle. Homer Martin, international UAW president, led a union delegation which conferred with A. L. Lott, Motor Products president.

After the meeting, Mr. Martin said the strikers were instructed to vacate the plant and that they would return to work as soon as possible. Grievances will be negotiated while operations continue.

The strike resulted, Mr. Martin said, from the management's failure to consider seniority in recalling workers and because of alleged wage cuts resulting from the installation of new machinery. The union head said the company had refused to negotiate these grievances, but agreed to draft a new contract with the UAW.

The settlement was reached in the Detroit office of the National Labor Relations Board.

A walkout at the Plymouth plant, a Chrysler unit, in Evansville, Ind., left it and the near-by factory of the Briggs Manufacturing Company idle yesterday. The auto plant and its body supplier employ about 2,300 persons. There were no picket lines, and neither the strikers nor the Plymouth management would discuss the cause of the strike.

Elsewhere in the automotive industry there was increasing production and re-employment.

The quickening tempo of automobile output was reflected in announcement by two divisions of General Motors Corporation at Flint, Mich., that an additinal 4,200 workers would be recalled to their jobs in the next 12 days. Chevrolet will bring its working force to 12,000 and Buick's pay roll is expected to list 13,000 by Nov. 1.

For the second successive day the Ford Company figured in automotive labor developments. Henry Ford, who had a brief conversation with Mr. Martin, conferred with Gov. Frank Murphy. Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Company, also participated.

Afterward Governor Murphy announced a "tentative agreement" by which the Michigan Re-employment Service may obtain jobs for unemployed men through the Ford Company. "The details have not been worked out as yet," the Governor said.

There was no indication that Governor Murphy's labor policies, subject of criticism in some quarters after the 1937 automobile sit-down strikes, came in for any discussion. Governor Murphy said there was no connection between his visit and that of Mr. Martin, who discussed 32-hour work week proposals with Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director.

Wages and seniority problems will be a center of discussion at Flint today, when a Grievance Committee of UAW employees of General Motors' Buick Division meets with Buick officials. The meeting was arranged at a conference between Mr. Martin and corporation officials in Detroit. A Buick strike has been threatened if negotiations fail.

The 32-hour week, a union objective, was only a minor issue at Flint, in view of General Motors plans to recall additional workers. Buick summoned 1,200 men back to work at the rate of 100 a day; Chevrolet ordered 3,000 to return at the rate of 300 a day. In addition, Fisher Body Plant No. 1, which produces Buick bodies, is increasing its force from 5,400 to 5,900.

A Wise Bird

ALABAMA, N. Y. (AP)—One of Martin A. Schmitt's gold pheasants, seeking a taste of wild life, disappeared in nearby woods last May.

The other day the bird returned and created a rumpus until Mr. Schmitt let it into the coop.

P. S. The pheasant hunting season opens Monday, Oct. 17.

Seamen to Fight U. S. Marine Units

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Harry Lundeberg, head of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, declared war on government hiring halls and training ships Oct. 12 shortly after the American Federation of Labor convention had approved the establishment of a new AFL international union for seamen.

As the leader of some 8,000 West Coast seamen in the SUP Mr. Lundeberg is expected to direct, at least for a time, the activities and policies of the new union which the AFL Executive Council may charter after the convention adjourns Friday.

With a potential membership of about 25,000 seamen on merchant ships and fishing boats, the new union will include the AFL Federal Seamen's Union on the Atlantic Coast, Gulf and Great Lakes.

Saskatchewan Plans Rigid Road Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A more rigid patrol of Saskatchewan highways and an appeal for co-operation from motor drivers has been issued by C. M. Dunn, Minister of Highways, in the Government's campaign to lessen traffic fatalities and accidents.

While Saskatchewan traffic mishaps are low, compared to more populous provinces and states, it has grown sufficiently to alarm the Department of Highways.

From 1934 to 1937, inclusive, 145 fatalities due to traffic accidents occurred. Injuries were received by 2,595 persons, and damages of $353,821 were reported.

Patrolling of Saskatchewan highways, done by a traffic section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, is expected to be sharper from now on. As well, 16 inspectors of the motor license branch of the Department are acting as traffic officers, and it is the plan of the Department to have these men devote more of their duties to highway inspection.

Unfair Practices In Steel Exposed

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Threat of a legislative campaign to curb "cutthroat competition" in the steel industry was made Oct. 12 by Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

"Chaos, chiseling in prices, rebates and commissions to customers are the order of the day," Mr. Murray said. "The Federal Government should offer its aid to avert the certain consequences of present conditions."

Mr. Murray's statement followed revelation that large companies have been selling steel to automobile manufacturers at $4 a ton under standard prices.

Roper Blames Labor War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel S. Roper said Oct. 12 the conflict between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization was hindering business recovery.

"Confusion in the ranks of labor that result from lack of co-ordination is a vital deterrent to business progress, including the best interests of labor," he said at a press conference.

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The Home Forum

Banana Wonder

LONG ago, Theophrastus wrote of a fruit which served as food for the wise men of India. Most right-thinking people now agree that this was the banana. Would not the banana turn the mind readily to philosophy? Consider how naturally its form leads to the eating, even more convenient to the hand than an ice-cream cone! Well-wrapped, it is always clean; easily opened, it seems to have grown and ripened solely to satisfy a human need.

One soon discovers, however, that man has had a good deal to do with the presence of the banana in our fruit-basket. In order to have bananas in Boston and Berlin, someone had to invent the steamship—and that is why there were none in Boston before Captain Baker brought them over in the eighteen-eighties. In those days, bananas were red, and yellow bananas were known to be made of pure gold. But, even farther back, someone had to think of raising bananas for food; and, as it happened, in 1516 Fray Tomás de Berlanga, later Bishop of Panama, imported banana plants from the Canary Islands to Santo Domingo. From there bananas spread all through the western tropics, so that one can hardly think of southern lands without their waving blue-green leaves. After that the story of bananas—how they are cut and shipped, and carried swiftly in perfectly conditioned ships, so that they arrive in the grocery store in exactly the proper condition—this becomes one of the wonders of modern life.

* * *

YOU HAVE TO ride on a mule for hours through the plantations to get any idea of the world's appetite for bananas. There it is hot and still. Your shirt sticks to your back; your hatband is moist. The rich smell of damp soil and rotting bananas—and above all of rank, luxuriant growth—is overwhelming. But one forgets these discomforts in the fantastic charm of the plantation itself. On every side, in every direction, for a thousand acres, the banana plants rise—twelve or eighteen feet high, spreading from the trunk like the feathers in a duster. They are not trees—nothing is more humiliatingly ignorant than to call them trees—they are herbs. But whoever heard of a forest of herbs, closing overhead and shutting out the hot sky? That only happens in fairy stories. All the same, you are ready to believe it when you have seen this trunk cut through—and a good twelve inches thick it is—with two blows of a knife. Once you have heard it break, like asparagus, and seen the reedy, watery cross-section, you never again speak of a banana tree.

The broken sunlight falls through the tattered silken leaves, as they stir languorously in the warm air, and there at the top hangs the great stalk of fruit, with its pendant purple blossom. Unnaturally, vividly green, the bananas form and swell on the stalk. First they hang down, in a reasonable way; but before long they have turned upward toward the sun—only to be reversed in the grocery store at last. As the fruit grows, the budlike flower drops on a lengthening stem, curiously notched, like a fine piece of wood-turning. And at exactly the right moment, so that the fruit is mature, but will never ripen until it hangs over the store counter, the bunch is cut down. You will meet whole trainloads of them, going down to the boat in Guatemala: fine great bunches of bananas, seventy pounds to the bunch, a hundred and fifty bananas, perhaps, and all as brilliantly green as can be.

* * *

THERE IN THE tropics cows live on bananas, and give fine milk. Horses get them instead of sugar for good conduct; mules nose off the track in search of them. Babies bite at them, and survive with little else. Their variety is as wide as can be: great plantain bananas over a foot long that will make a roast for a family, red bananas, and best of all tiny finger bananas the size of a good pea pod, delicately and exquisitely flavored. The great leaves have their own uses: they will thatch a house or cover fresh cement, or serve as hat or napkin. In the markets you will see the old cooks ladling hot stew into a carefully folded banana leaf; and Sunday-morning tamales come to the table in the opened leaf which has so subtly flavored them. That is why all the Indian women, coming in to the Saturday market, carry on their heads baskets of banana leaves neatly rolled up like umbrellas.

But what a wonder, after all, that we are able to have bananas in the cold of a December snowstorm! Railroads and factories, Courbet said, are the miracles of our time; and it would be as well to contemplate the implications of this tropical fruit in one's hand. The very thought of it might warm you, the memory of those long sunny vistas of silken leaves, of the quick tropical rain falling, and leaving you no wetter than before. We shall never eat bananas again without remembering a piece of tropical forest, cleared only enough to set in the young banana plants. As far as one could see, great palm branches arched from the ground in delicate fan-vaulting; while the tremendous clustered trunks of greater trees, like mighty columns, rose towering above. There, in the still obscurity, orchids clung to the branches, and the vanilla vine spread its classical pattern. Surely some of this mystery and delight will flavor the fruit of the young bananas, whose fresh leaves shone in the shadow.

ELIZABETH WILDER

October

A crimson bird, October flies
Ahead of winter's threatening skies;
The boughs that long were safe with leaves
Protect no more; and one perceives
The hills retired in withered sedge,
The pools ice-thorned along the edge.

False-April asters do not stay
These beating wings upon the way;
A crimson bird, October flies
Southward of winter's threatening skies.

KEITH THOMAS

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD HOUSE IN REDDING, CONNECTICUT: *A Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

Ho-Ho-Hum!

"EIGHT o'clock! Gracious, I'm going to miss my train!"

I had been visiting friends in the Cotswolds. Having retired late the night before, I was now in something of a frenzy, as I had an important engagement in town.

Leaping out of bed, I began to dress furiously. No sound came from the household.

"Now why didn't Emily call me?" I thought hotly. "She knew I had to make the 8.35."

I threw things into my overnight bag, helter-skelter, jammed on my hat and catapulted downstairs. Not a soul was stirring below. All was silence. Where was everybody in this early rising household?

"Emily! Emily!" I ran through an empty kitchen, out into the garden, and circled the other rooms, calling my hostess.

Then her voice reached me faintly from upstairs.

"Whatever's the matter? What are you doing up so early?"

I rushed to the staircase. She was still in her dressing-gown, leaning over the banister.

"Early? It's eight o'clock, and you know I've got to catch the 8.35."

I looked at her in virtuous indignation.

She sounded bewildered. "Eight o'clock? Why, it's no such thing." She looked at her wrist-watch. "It's just six-forty."

"Six-forty?" I screeched. "But I heard the clock strike eight."

"What clock? My dear, we haven't got a clock in the whole house."

"But I heard it, Emily. A cuckoo clock it was. I heard it with my own ears. Anyhow, I haven't got time to argue. I'm going to make a dash for the station. Might still make it. Had a lovely time. Good-by!"

"Wait! Wait!" Emily's voice rose from a wail to a shriek of mirth. "That wasn't a clock, you goose. That must have been a cuckoo you heard."

"A what?"

"A cuckoo. A real live cuckoo! You know, one of those things with wings and feathers and a tail, that flies and lays eggs in other birdies' nests! Poor city wretch that you are!"

I crawled upstairs again, and first thing I did before preparing to take a cat nap was to close all the windows tight against further cuckoos.

C. L.

Orvieto: City of Silence

IT WAS a poet who first called Orvieto the city of silence. That was many years ago, but even today it is still the quietest city in Italy.

The sheer six-hundred-feet-high plateau, on which it is built, was once a bulwark against marauding armies; today it keeps away the legions of motors and busses which roar and hoot through every other town in Italy.

For only those with business to do climb the two miles of hairpin bends that connect the city with the plain. And they are few. On market day, most of the peasant stallholders bring their goods on quiet-footed donkeys, or in baskets balanced on their heads. The bigger farmers use bullock-carts. In any case, most of the ancient streets are too narrow for anything but a couple of donkeys to pass; and they can never be wider, for, right up to the walls, every square inch of space was long ago packed with tall stone houses, gaunt towers, little piazzas, churches, and the loveliest cathedral, some say, in Italy.

The utter silence of night is only emphasized by the bells striking every quarter; they seem to float above the still air without disturbing it.

The first sounds are the rumbling of carts on the cobbled Piazza del Popolo, the creaking groan of donkeys, the banging of doors and the beating of mats. At eight o'clock, the shops open with a rattle of iron shutters, and soon voices and footsteps drive silence out of the main street.

But there is still quietness in those cool alleys near the walls; and, if you stand by the old gateway, you will hear nothing but the patter of passing donkeys and away down in the valley the whistle of the Rome express that, from this height, looks like a child's toy.

The market is over by two o'clock, and, in the hot afternoon, life goes on behind closed shutters. Evening brings starlight, when tables are set outside cafés and the whole town promenades up and down the Corso Cavour and round the Piazza Vittorio.

Ten o'clock rings an end to the day. As it started, so it ends with the banging of shutters and doors and the patter of feet.

Silence rises from the valley, from the moon-bright river, rises and takes possession of Orvieto again. There is only the chirp of cicadas under the olive trees on the hillside and the almost inaudible squeaking of bats; and these are as much a part of the silence as the chiming, humming bells that strike away the night.

The poet was right—while this rock stands, silence will always have at least one stronghold in an unquiet world.

M. B.

THE precipitous hills of western Connecticut, a continuous pageant of color, hide in their remote folds little towns of singular beauty and of historical background. Redding, or, as one should say, the Reddings, are such towns.

Redding Center, the nucleus of this settlement, cannot claim the antiquity of many of the better known New England villages; but, if General Israel Putnam could lead his contingent of New Hampshire troops once more into winter quarters at his not distant camp site, he would find the Reddings unchanged from the days when the Colonies disputed the sovereign power of the mother country.

The common of Redding Center, surrounded by massive trees whose branches meet overhead, is flanked on all sides except one by old houses. On the fourth side, the village church, the second Methodist church in New England, stands in forgotten dignity overlooking a panorama of distant sky and far-off hills.

Settlement began in the Reddings about the time that John Read, for whom the town was named, an able lawyer with a liking for land speculation, attempted to set up a manor of medieval proportions. A local Indian sachem, with the grandiose name of "Chicken," obligingly gave him a grant of land. Perhaps as a joke, Read drew up a formal patent, depicting himself as tenant and Chief Chicken as "Lord of the Manor." The "Manor of Chicken," however, was of short duration, the domain was sold at public auction and the parish of Reading, later to be changed to Redding, was organized shortly afterward in 1729. Only a few stones show the foundation of the original manor house.

Turn where you will, the Reddings are the New England of a hundred years ago. The winding dirt roads to the Center, marked by finger posts near the common, are better fitted to the horse and carriage than to the automobile.

F. W. S.

Getting the Best Part of a Farm

AT A certain season of our life we are accustomed to consider every spot as the possible site of a house. I have thus surveyed the country on every side within a dozen miles of where I live. In imagination I have bought all the farms in succession, for all were to be bought, and I knew their price. I walked over each farmer's premises, tasted his wild apples, discoursed on husbandry with him, took his farm at his price. . . . cultivated it, and him too to some extent, I trust, and withdrew when I had enjoyed it long enough, leaving him to carry it on. . . .

I discovered many a site for a house not likely to be soon improved, which some might have thought too far from the village, but to my eyes the village was too far from it. Well, there I might live, I said; and there I did live, for an hour, a summer and a winter life; saw how I could let the years run off, buffet the winter through and see the spring come in. The future inhabitants of this region, wherever they may place their houses, may be sure that they have been anticipated. An afternoon sufficed to lay out the land into orchard, woodlot, and pasture, and to decide what fine oaks or pines should be left to stand before the door, and whence each blasted tree could be seen to the best advantage; and then I let it lie, fallow, perchance, for a man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can afford to let alone. . . .

I have frequently seen a poet withdraw, having enjoyed the most valuable part of a farm, while the crusty farmer supposed that he had got a few wild apples only.—From "Walden," by HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

"The foundation of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tumultuous events of the present day have left great numbers of people filled with unease and bewilderment. In many instances material laws and institutions in which men have placed their trust are being destroyed. And all too frequently, amid the resultant pseudo-progress, are found lying the ashes of human hopes.

In what may people who have suffered loss in such upheavals place their confidence? On what basis can they begin to rebuild and reconstruct their lives? Surely this cannot be done on the former foundations, which have proved themselves too weak to withstand the confusion of the world.

The answer may be found in the Apostle Paul's words in his second epistle to Timothy (2:19), which are fraught with reassurance, "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his." Surely Paul, who knew so well the vicissitudes of earthly experience, was well qualified to testify to the sureness of "the foundation of God."

Christian Science reveals that each individual is, in reality, God's child. There is not one of us who cannot joyously claim God, Soul, as his Father-Mother. Therefore, Paul's statement that "the Lord knoweth them that are his" is of vital importance to every individual. The steadfastness of God is an actuality—a mighty rock against which no erroneous condition can prevail. Here, indeed, are comfort and shelter for all who are willing to acknowledge their spiritual oneness with God.

The word "rock" has been defined, in part, by Mary Baker Eddy on page 593 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as "spiritual foundation; Truth." To Truth, God, men must turn in order to construct their lives on a secure and substantial basis. A life structure which is erected on a groundwork of dishonesty, avarice, exploitation of one's fellow men, or greed of power, must of necessity collapse, for it lacks the elements which go to make up a firm foundation.

Only through spiritual comprehension of the nature of God and man's relationship to Him, can men hope to establish successful lives, for it is through conscious at-one-ment with Him that harmony and lasting security are realized. Faith in matter is doomed to destruction, for permanent achievement must rest upon the understanding of Spirit as the only substance and intelligence.

Through the conscientious practice of Christ-like qualities, students of Christian Science throughout the world are progressing in understanding and demonstration. Attendant upon such growth is the increasing realization that endeavor and effort dedicated to the glory of our heavenly Father are destined to make of progress a uniform experience, unsusceptible to fluctuation or retrogression. Christian Scientists are daily proving that unselfed love and consecration to God bring a sure reward in present realization of man's rightful heritage—dominion over all the earth.

Demonstrating God's ever-presence and omnipotence in healing the sick, comforting the sorrowful, and tenderly showing the sinful the way of Truth, men build an impregnable structure of righteousness whose foundation can never disintegrate. He who builds upon this basis is enabled to overcome fear even in the presence of apparently impending disaster, for he knows the allness of God, Love, and the powerlessness of evil. He knows that, as Mrs. Eddy has said on page 14 of "Unity of Good," "God is not the shifting vane on the spire, but the corner-stone of living rock, firmer than everlasting hills."

Can we, then, having learned that man is the very image of the one creator, be aught but steadfast in our consecration to God, good? Knowing that man is the reflection of God, can we flounder helplessly in a sea of turmoil and distress? Understanding man as the expression of divine Mind, can we be deluded into believing that the winds of mortal discord are strong enough to divert us from demonstrating God's protective presence? No; we may stand firmly, and claim our divine heritage as sons of God—the franchise of our true Sovereign—of whom it is written in the book of Daniel (6:26), "He is the living God, and stedfast for ever, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed, and his dominion shall be even unto the end."

Untroubled by the changing conditions in the world, earnest students of Christian Science are going forward with true humility to build Christlike lives, serenely confident of the omnipresence of God, good. "Happy are the people whose God is All-in-all, who ask only to be judged according to their works, who live to love," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 127 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." And she adds, "We thank the Giver of all good for the marvellous speed of the chariot-wheels of Truth and for the steadfast, calm coherence in the ranks of Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ОСНОВАНИЕ БОЖИЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В НАШИ дни тревожных событий множество людей охвачены чувством растерянности и недоумения. Во многих случаях уничтожаются те материальные законы и учреждения, в которые они вложили свое доверие. Слишком, увы, часто достижения так называемого прогресса усыпаны пеплом человеческих надежд.

Во что-же спрашивается, должны теперь вложить свое доверие люди пострадавшие во время таких переворотов? На чем заново строить или перестраивать свои жизни? Очевидно, не на том же фундаменте, который не мог устоять под натиском мировой разрухи.

Ответ может быть найден в словах апостола Павла из его второго послания к Тимофею (2:19), словах исполненных бодрящих заверений: "Но твердое основание Божие стоит, имея печать сию: познал Господь Своих." Если кто мог с уверенностью говорить об "основании Божием," так это именно Павел, который по собственному опыту хорошо знал превратности земной жизни.

Христианская Наука открывает нам, что в действительности, каждый человек является чадом Божиим. Нет такого человека который не имел-бы права радостно считать Бога—Душу—своим Отцом-Матерью. Вот почему слова Павла, "познал Господь Своих," имеют чрезвычайно важное значение для каждого из нас. Постоянство Бога есть факт—великая каменная твердыня, преодолеть которую не могут никакие ложные условия. Эта твердыня является отрадой и прибежищем всех людей, которые согласны признать свое единство с Богом.

Между прочим определениями Мэри Бэкер Эдди дает слову "камень" следующее определение на странице 593 книги текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "духовное основание; Истина." Для того чтобы строить свои жизни на верном и прочном основании, люди должны обратиться к Истине, Богу. Когда жизнь построена на нечестном фундаменте, на фундаменте скупости, эксплуатации ближних, или жажды власти, то такая постройка должна неминуемо рухнуть, так как в ней отсутствуют элементы необходимые для образования прочной базы.

Надеяться создать успешные жизни могут люди только тогда, когда они духовно поняли природу Бога и поняли отношение между человеком и Богом, так как гармония и настоящая безопасность могут осуществиться только при сознательном единении с Ним. Вера в материю обречена на гибель, потому что прочные достижения человека должны быть основаны на понятии о Духе, как об единственной сущности и единственном разумении.

Ученики Христианской Науки по всему свету сознательно проводят в жизнь свои христоподобные качества и благодаря этому идут вперед, как в смысле своего духовного понимания, так и в смысле умения демонстрировать свое понимание на практике. Это духовное развитие сопровождается растущим пониманием, что старания и усилия посвященные прославлению нашего небесного Отца предназначены для того, чтобы прогресс в нашей жизни совершался регулярно и не мог подвергаться колебаниям или идти назад. Христианские Ученые доказывают каждый день, что бескорыстная любовь и посвященное служение Богу приносят нам верную награду—ясное осознание, что господство человека над всей землей уже теперь является его законным правом в силу наследства.

Совершая исцеления, утешая скорбящих, любовно указывая грешникам путь Истины,—доказывая этими действиями вечное присутствие Бога,—люди воздвигают неприступное здание праведности, основание которого никогда не сможет распасться. Кто строит на таком фундаменте, тот сможет преодолеть страх даже перед лицом кажущихся неминуемых бедствий, ибо он знает нелостность Бога, Любви и знает, что зло бессильно. Знает он также и то, о чем пишет Mrs. Эдди на странице 14 книги "Unity of Good," "Бог не подвижный флюгер, а краеугольный камень живой твердыни, более незыблимой, чем вечные горы."

И так познав, что человек и есть образ единого творца, можем-ли мы не посвятить себя постоянному служению Богу, благу? Зная, что человек есть отражение Бога, можем-ли мы беспомощно бороться против воли в море тревог и несчастий? Мы знаем, что человек есть выражение божественного Разума, а если это так, то что-же может ввести нас в заблуждение и заставить нас поверить, что ветры смертной разрухи достаточно сильны, чтобы увлечь нас в сторону и помешать нам доказывать, на личном опыте, что Бог всегда на лицо и всегда нас охраняет и оберегает? Ничто. Мы будем твердо стоять на ногах и предъявлять права на наше законное божественное наследие сыновей Бога—льготу нашего подлинного Монарха—о котором написано в книге Даниила (6:26): "Он есть Бог живой и вечносущий, и царство Его несокрушимо и владычество Его бесконечно."

Не смущаясь меняющимися условиями мировой жизни, вдумчивые ученики Христианской Науки с подлинным смирением идут вперед и продолжают строить Христоподобные жизни, со спокойной уверенностью, что Бог, благо, всегда на лицо. "Счастливы те люди, чей Бог есть Все во всем, люди желающие только одного, чтобы их судили по их делам и живущие чтобы любить," пишет Mrs. Эдди на странице 127 своей книги "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." И далее прибавляет: "Мы благодарим Дарующего нам благо за чудесную скорость колес колесницы Истины и за стойкую спокойную последовательность в рядах Христианской Науки."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Cape Cod Garden

FLOWERS flourish primly on New England soil—
In rows, not scrambling over wall and stone.
Theirs is a hardihood which comes of toil
Even a seed can share, whose roots have grown
More thrifty in allegiance to this ground
Close to the intermittent breakers' sound.

To south and west things have a casual way
Of blossoming, of doing what they please;
No fence can hold them, wilfully they stray
Into forbidden crannies there to tease
The hand that reaches—running on so far.
Who knows where fields begin, whose friends they are!

But when I need such comfort as the sight
Of dooryard snugness and simplicity
Give me a Cape Cod garden and the bright,
Long lines of hollyhocks that gaze to sea
Beside a salt-box cottage! Years ago
Ancestral planting taught them how to grow!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1938 ☆☆ R

New England Asks Storm Aid, Extra Congress

Massachusetts officials redouble pressure on Washington visit—Ask cut loan rates.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—New England's pressure on Washington for increased disaster aid—and a special session of Congress—redoubled today.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, joined Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), in his request for a special session as soon as it can be called, though probably not before the November elections.

Ranking farm officials of Massachusetts today called at the White House, the Department of Agriculture, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to urge speedier loans and lower interest rates for disaster relief.

With them, the Massachusetts men bore a big box of dully gleaming McIntosh red apples, which they intended for the President. Actually, Mr. Roosevelt has some pretty fine McIntosh orchards on his own property at Hyde Park, but the Massachusetts box was taken into the White House and went the way of most such donations.

All Interests Represented

Today's delegation represented the poultry, dairy, nursery, and timber men of New England, as well as the orchardists. All of these groups, they said, ask reduced interest rates on Disaster Corporation loans, and expedited provision of the actual money. Farm Security Administration loans are now running at about 5 per cent, and Disaster Corporation loans at 3 per cent.

In the delegation were Allister F. MacDougall, Concord, Director of Middlesex County Extension Service; William Casey, Spencer, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture; George A. Drew, Westford, of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association; Charlie E. Jordan, Holden, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation. They conferred with Milburn L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture, and Disaster Corporation Officials in the RFC.

While the officials criticized the slowness with which loans are forthcoming, they praised the speed of the Surplus Commodity Corporation in buying apples and other crops which need an immediate market.

Timber Salvaging

Meantime, President Roosevelt conferred with Robert P. Fechner, Director of the CCC—himself a Massachusetts man—over plans for augmenting the corps in New England to work on the fallen timber menace, and associated clean-up jobs. The Department of Agriculture is engaged in the same task, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary, announced yesterday that steps had been taken to salvage the large amount of fallen timber, estimated at about 4,000,000,000 board feet.

About 40,000 WPA workers are expected to go into New England forests within a few days, according to Secretary Wallace, to repair fire protection services. Communications will be re-established, lookout towers rebuilt, firebreaks cleared, inflammable debris cleared away from villages, houses, and roads. New fire patrols will be organized where needed.

The down timber must be cleared

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

School Teacher Ouster Is Under Investigation

Boston News Today

Board Dismisses Medfield Teacher

Two liberal organizations began investigations today of circumstances surrounding the dismissal in Medfield, Mass., of a young woman school teacher who displayed publicly her sympathy for dismembered Czechoslovakia.

The teacher is Miss Christiana Alach, who conducted the fifth grade class at the Ralph Wheelock School in Medfield. She was ousted last night by the School Board on the charge that she picketed the British Consulate in Boston on Oct. 1.

The Massachusetts Teachers Federation and the Boston Civil Liberties Committee announced today they wished to determine whether she was merely a bystander at the anti-Chamberlain demonstration, as she claims, or whether she acted in some fashion illegally, as the School Board charges.

Orville S. Poland, Chairman of the Civil Liberties group, announced he expected to confer with Miss Alach later today, and would have a statement later. Hugh Nixon, Secretary of the Teachers Federation, an affiliate of the AFL, said he also planned an inquiry, which might take several days.

"The Massachusetts Teachers Federation insists on the right of teachers to exercise the liberties that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Liner Waits For a Chair

Anchors were being weighed, whistles were tooting and the 100 or so passengers on the Steamship Transylvania of the Anchor Line, bound for Belfast and Glasgow, were waving farewell to friends on the pier this noon when a woman pushed through the crowds and dashed for the gangplank, a straight-backed chair clutched under one arm and her other arm loaded with bundles.

Steamship officials waved restraining hands in the direction of the gangplank and patiently waited until the woman reached the end of the pier, dropped her bundles, carefully and apparently proudly put the chair down, and produced a ticket for Glasgow. From the conversation that ensued, bystanders learned that she was Margaret Buchanan, who had been visiting New England for several weeks, and at the last moment had become fascinated by Boston's downtown department stores.

Everything she had wanted for years seemed to be on display all at once. And the chair, patterned after the Mexican style, bought in one of the department stores on Washington Street, was her proudest souvenir of New England. With no time for wrapping, and only a few minutes to catch her boat, Miss Buchanan grabbed her purchases, hailed a taxicab and brought the chair with her.

In the midst of checking tickets and visas, Miss Buchanan, watching over the shoulder of an attendant at the departing figure of the steward, shouted a final admonition: "Please be very careful of that chair." For after all, that chair almost lost her the boat and held up a great passenger liner for the space of a few minutes.

Graves Perjury Trial Is Resumed

No money was ever sent to Frederick H. Graves from the office of his employer, Ernest W. Brown, Inc., New York insurance company, for the purpose of bribing city officials in settlement of the $85,000 General Equipment Corporation damage claim against the city of Boston, William J. Montgomery, Vice President of the company, testified at the Graves' perjury trial today.

Mr. Montgomery, for whom Graves worked between 1931 and 1933 as an insurance adjuster, was called to the stand by Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney, who is prosecuting the charge of perjury against Graves, key witness in the civil suit of the city a year ago to compel former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso to return $50,000 and interest allegedly "improperly received" in settlement of the claim.

The insurance executive testified his company had paid $70,199 to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Who Was Sweeney Of 'Tell-It-To' Fame

Who was Sweeney? Why were so many people ordered to tell their troubles to him? Do you know?

If you can shed light on these questions, you will please (and amuse) Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, a host of Sweeneys throughout the United States and Eire, and Frank E. Sweeney of Seattle in particular.

The history and meaning of the phrase, "Tell it to Sweeney," was lifted today from the field of philology to that of journalism, politics and government, as a would-be Seattle constable made "Tell it to Sweeney" a campaign slogan.

It all started when the Irish wit of Frank Sweeney asserted itself in the midst of his campaign for constable in Seattle. Believing that a literary inquiry into the origin of the phrase, "Tell it to Sweeney," would not hurt his candidacy, he approached professors, judges, lawyers and city officials.

Today, Boston's Mayor announced he had received Mr. Sweeney's plea for philological aid. "It is very amusing," said Mayor Tobin, "but I don't know where the phrase came from. I will turn it over to the press and in that way get all Irishmen in the city to see it. It is now a problem for the press."

So, here's a chance to make journalistic and political history. Send answers to Louis J. Brems (Director of Public Celebrations), Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.

Iron 'Fish' Caught By Boston Trawler

A vacation sea cruise of an iron pontoon was interrupted by the crew of a Boston fishing trawler some 25 miles off Cape Cod when it was hauled up on deck and brought to the Boston fish pier today.

The 10-foot tank, airtight, and with a diameter of about three feet appeared a little out of place when it was brought to the fish pier today along with 75,000 pounds of fresh fish. But Skipper Pat Lynch and his crew, with an eye to extra income, plan on converting the tank into salvage money, or at least disposing of it as scrap metal.

Drifting Match Started Again For Fishermen

Neither skipper wished to sail but committee ordered boats across the line.

ABOARD THE SCHOONER GERTRUDE L. THEBAUD OFF GLOUCESTER, MASS. (via radio telephone), Oct. 13 (AP)—Although neither skipper wanted to sail in such light weather, the Race Committee sent Capt. Ben Pine, challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy, and Capt. Angus Walters, Canadian defender, away in their boats at 11:50 a. m. (EST) today in a third attempt to complete the second race of a three out of five series for the title.

A southwest breeze of eight miles velocity hardly disturbed the surface of the sea as Captain Pine's boat, the Gertrude L. Thebaud, and Captain Walters' Bluenose crossed the starting line.

Bluenose took the windward end of the start, crossing about a length ahead of Thebaud but Captain Pine almost immediately luffed up practically abeam of the big defender.

Bluenose scraped her bottom when leaving her dock but apparently suffered no serious damage.

A few minutes after the start Thebaud had a brief lead but Bluenose gradually worked to windward and drew past the challenger.

In passing, the vessels were scarcely 10 feet apart.

Unless the wind strengthened, it appeared probable the battle would continue until after dark, as the six-hour limit would not expire until about 6 p. m. (EST).

40-Mile Course Decreed

The race committee today decreed a 40-mile course, for which the schooners were allotted six hours. Contenders for the America's Cup are permitted five and one half hours for a 30-mile course, so, it appears, a livelier pace is expected of the burdensome fishing craft than of the racing toys of millionaire yachtsmen. The course consists of a 30-mile triangle with a five-mile "tail," the tail to be sailed both at start and finish.

The rival skippers faced the starting line, just outside the harbor, encouraged by forecast of a freshening southwesterly breeze. Apparently some change has affected one or both of the contenders since they last met seven years ago, for Thebaud supporters now aver her best chance lies in a strong breeze. Previously, it had been generally believed she was favored by light air, and the larger vessel by stronger winds. However, during Sunday's race, and the unsuccessful attempts to sail a race the past two days, it was apparent the big Canadian schooner was more tender than her smaller opponent.

Charles McGregor, Boston naval architect who was called upon to measure the schooners, had a possible explanation. He said he believed 18-year-old Bluenose had soaked up considerable water in her topsides, where it had quite the opposite effect of ballast in her bilge.

Last Sailing Duel?

In 1931, off Halifax, N. S., Bluenose beat Thebaud. The previous year, off Gloucester, Thebaud defeated Bluenose. So, the current contest has been hailed as a play-off in the last sailing duel of its kind, since engines virtually have swept canvas from the sea.

Thebaud's crew may be compared to an all-American football team. A considerable part of it is made up of captains in their own right. Captain Pine, her skipper, went to sea about a half century ago, almost as long ago as Capt. Harry Christenson, who tends the challenger's jib sheets and went off sounding in a square rigger 57 years ago. Capt. Jack Hackett, recent skipper of the schooner Ruth and Margaret, sways some 100 feet aloft throughout the races as Thebaud's fore topmast man.

If racing fishermen, like cup boats, had afterguards, Capt. John Matheson would be considered one of Captain Pine's closest aides. A sailing master of many years' standing, he took Thebaud to Halifax in 1931, setting a record of less than 30 hours for the passage, for the international series of that year, which Bluenose won.

Sharing Captain Hackett's lofty position is Sterling Hayden, main topmast man, who twice has made windjamming voyages around the globe.

There Are Railroaders and Railroaders

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

Repairing the New Haven's Hurricane-Swept Roadbed

An official of the railroad explains that the men in the top picture at work near East Greenwich, R. I., are not regular railroad workers. They looked at the camera! Those in the bottom picture are at work at Niantic, Conn. At least they didn't pose. Left to right in the center group are a Mexican track foreman from the southwestern part of the United States, a typical emergency track workman (not a railroader), and a diver preparing to inspect the piling on a new temporary bridge on the railroad in Connecticut.

How New Haven Railroad Met Emergency

Emergencies, like politics, create strange bedfellows. No one, perhaps, knows this better than the New Haven railroad by the emergencies created by the necessity of rebuilding miles of roadbed and bridges along its Shore Line from Boston to New York after the hurricane and tidal wave of three weeks ago.

When the waters receded and the hurricane's fury abated a stretch of track lying between Providence, R. I., and New Haven, Conn., was out of service. Even though repair trains could proceed into the wrecked area from both ends of the line there were miles in between which it would be impossible to reach until the track could be restored to bring repair trains in.

Sombreros There

Labor, therefore, of the pick and shovel variety, was needed quickly in large quantities to repair "in between" stretches that could be restored by this method, clean up wreckage of trees, poles, houses and boats strewn along the roadbed, and put the line in some sort of shape to bring in bridge-building units and rock and gravel trains for roadbed restoration.

So, in answer to the railroad's call for help, many excellent railroad workers responded from all over the eastern United States and some even as far away as the Southwest, a tour by a staff reporter showed. Side by side with regulation railroad track gangs clad in overalls were Mexican laborers from southwestern railroads with their colorful shirts and sombreros.

These outside railroad workers knew their business. According to one foreman all that he had to do was to show them what he wanted done, and they went right to work without further ado.

But these trained men could not begin to satisfy the emergency needs so that consequently great numbers of labor about whose quality the railroad could not afford to be too particular, were brought in. According to another foreman, it was the type of labor which knew when to stop work but had to be told when to start again. With regular track gangs and emergency labor there were approximately 5,000 men at work along the line at the zenith of employment.

Despite the fact that for a few days after the "blow" meals and a sleeping place were uncertain most of the labor remained cheerful under these circumstances. At the earliest moment possible the New Haven road established a commissary at "Midway," a point on its line in Connecticut which is exactly half way between New York and Boston. An old style dining car of a type now out of service and Pullman sleeping cars were hauled in by the railroad to form a temporary depot so that shifts of men could be constantly kept at work on the line. Dozens of tents were also pitched near by to provide for the workers that the sleeping cars could not accommodate.

Chef Service

To this camp in constant relays came shifts of men, some by truck from certain sections of the road, to sleep and to be fed. The New Haven placed John L. Cook, steward on board the "Bostonian" express that was halted by the hurricane at Stonington, Conn., in charge of its "Midway" commissary.

Here from a dining car kitchen that would give even a kitchenette apartment dweller some concern over lack of space, relays of up to 300 men were being fed. Though Chief Steward Cook and his chefs and waiters had not had the customary amount of sleep, they were decidedly cheerful. Negro waiters, some of whom had been with the Company's "Fall River Line" boats, were working long and cheerfully without the customary incentive of tips. Though we visited the camp nearly two weeks after it was set up, Mr. Cook quite proudly related that in that period he had not repeated a main meal. We took "pot luck" with Mr. Cook and one of his

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

State Launches Back Tax Drive On Car Owners

Enforcement of law to check dodging excise planned by registrar and collectors.

State and local officials were today mobilizing to smash a Statewide automobile insurance and excise tax racket through which thousands of Massachusetts motorists have dodged excise tax payments and high compulsory insurance rates.

Widespread use of fake addresses to obtain lower insurance rates and to avoid excise tax bills has been discovered as officials prepared to exercise new tax-collecting powers under a law passed by the 1938 Legislature, providing for revocation of automobile registrations of motorists who fail to pay their excise tax bills within 60 days of the date due.

This new law, effective next Saturday, coupled with another passed in 1936 providing a maximum penalty of a $200 fine and two years in jail for registering a car from a false address, provides an almost foolproof system to eliminate excise tax dodging, it is believed.

Removal of License

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, commenting on the situation said: "In order to prevent just what is now being complained of, a law was enacted in 1936 to make the giving of a false name or address on a registration blank, a criminal offense.

"No one can claim that he does not know about this law, because we have printed on each registration application blank a warning concerning the law. Not only can a person be fined or imprisoned for making false statements, but if convicted of this, the law requires me to take away his license for at least 60 days.

"In order to end this practice which has been going on for many years, it is my opinion that all that is necessary is for the police to prosecute and for the Court to do their part without placing on file, suspending sentence, or placing on probation."

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, under whose direction the excise tax level is established yearly for the entire State, says the new laws will be somewhat effective this year but will actually operate 100 per cent in 1939, the first full year of the Act's operation.

Fake Registration

Under the new excise tax law, the local tax collectors will send to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles the names of persons who have failed to pay their excise taxes for 1938. To these persons Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar, will mail warnings that if the taxes are not paid within 30 days, their automobile registrations will be revoked.

Already tax collectors throughout Massachusetts are reporting wholesale non-payment of these taxes, and relating countless incidents of motorists registering their cars from vacant lots, empty buildings, cemeteries and similar locations. With the operation of the new law, it is expected these motorists will be trapped inasmuch as they will fail to receive the Registrar's notice, with the result that they will neglect to pay their excise tax bills. Even if these motorists appear to pay their debts, undoubtedly they will face prosecution for registering at false addresses.

The extent of the fake address racket was revealed by Ralph G. Messenger, Quincy Tax Collector, who stated yesterday that 1000 of the 1937 excise tax bills had been returned marked "no such person" or "no such address." This occurred in one out of every 12 excise tax cases.

Bills Unpaid

Charles Cabot Johnson, Nahant Tax Collector, declared the fake address racket has existed in his town since 1934, with summer cottages used as permanent addresses.

In Boston, 10,000 1937 excise tax bills are still unpaid. Andrew J. Gillis, Revere Tax Collector, reported fake address cases average between 200 and 300 a year in his city.

In summer vacation communities, it has been found that motorists register their cars from their summer cottages, to escape high insurance rates in the cities. However, many fail to leave forwarding addresses and the collectors have difficulty in collecting the taxes.

The new excise tax bill which is causing the present uproar was forced through the Legislature through the co-operation of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Hermann C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and others interested in eliminating the annual $1,000,000 excise tax delinquency.

This delinquency accounted for a sizable proportion of the annual $5,500,000 to $6,750,000 total excise tax bill.

To eliminate the fraudulent address racket, Dr. Manford R. Spaulding, of Auburn, president of the Massachusetts Motorists' Mutual Liability Insurance League, has proposed that registry inspectors and municipal police periodically stop motorists on the highways, as they do regarding brake and light inspections semi-annually. The proposed inspections would be conducted to locate persons who cannot be found at fake addresses.

Hartford Waterfront Changes Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13—Virtual remaking of Hartford's ancient waterfront along the Connecticut River, allowed to develop without plan or guide since the settling of the colony three centuries ago, may result from the flood of 1936 and 1938.

Details of a flood control program for Hartford, including a dike seven and a half miles long, a new waterfront boulevard skirting the city's edge from north to south, and a monster conduit that will force the meandering Park River underground were made public this week by the Hartford Flood Commission and the City Engineer.

The entire program runs to a cost of $15,000,000. The dike and conduit system, totalling $9,500,000, already has the approval of the War Department. The first section of the dike, costing $2,500,000, is already under way.

Shortly after the flood of March, 1936, Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy named the Hartford Flood Commission to work out means of protecting the city against further floods. The Commission's plans were still incomplete when the flood of September, 1938, added emphasis to the need for action. Federal assistance on the entire program will be sought.

When completed the city will be protected throughout its area by a dike from 48½ to 45 feet above sea level, several feet higher than the 1936 crest of the Connecticut. The new boulevard will parallel the dike, and at some points run on top of it, providing a fast through route which Hartford lacks.

Most ingenious portion of the scheme is the conduit for the muddy Park River, at most seasons of the year an insignificant stream, but which at time of flood fills a good portion of the cellars in downtown Asylum Street and washes freely across State Capitol grounds and Bushnell Park.

The Park River would plunge underground and out of sight in the vicinity of the State Capitol. It would flow into the Connecticut through a concrete channel 20 feet high, 60 feet wide and more than a mile long. Pumps would keep the river moving when the Connecticut was at flood. In the south end of the city Folly Brook, a much smaller stream, would be similarly treated.

Politics

While plans for flood control and rehabilitation from the hurricane went on, Connecticut returned this week to realization that it has a political campaign in progress. Dr. James Lukens McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University and Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, started the heavy firing.

Target of the college president's remarks was the record of Frank Hayes, Democratic Lieutenant Governor now serving out his term; although not a candidate for re-election. The Democrats, said Dr. McConaughy, had "assumed responsibility for this man" now facing trial in Waterbury on a city graft charge.

"Duds and poison gas," retorted Thomas Hewes, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, of what he called President McConaughy's "sighting shots." The campaign, it appeared, would find plenty of ammunition in the Waterbury municipal exposure.

Republicans, who lost their candidate for Secretary of State, Mrs. Helen E. Lewis of Stratford, drowned in the hurricane disaster at the shore, met in Hartford and named Mrs. Sara B. Crawford, member of the House of Representatives, from Westport, to take her place on the ticket.

The Week in Connecticut

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by light rain late tonight and Friday; slightly cooler Friday; moderate southwest winds, shifting to westerly during Friday.

Maine: Cloudy followed by light rain tonight or Friday; slightly colder in west portion Friday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy with light rain late tonight or Friday; slightly warmer in east portion tonight, slightly colder Friday.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by light rain late tonight and possibly Friday morning; colder Friday and in the extreme northwest portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably followed by light rain tonight and in east portion Friday; slightly colder in north portion Friday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, probably followed by light rain late tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy preceded by light rain tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds shifting to west on Friday; weather partly overcast followed by light rain late tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	57	Minneapolis	40	40
Bermuda	74	66	New Orleans	68	68
Chicago	58	58	New York	58	58
Denver	48	46	Norfolk	58	54
Helena	50	48	Philadelphia	52	50
Kansas City	72	50	St. Louis	62	62
Los Angeles	70	70	San Francisco	58	58
Miami	78	78	Washington	54	52

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 13.
B—Minimum, Oct. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:30 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Friday, 2:14 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:37 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild Starring Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.) Last week.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks" presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Room Service," starring the Marx Bros. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Road to Reno," with Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel. Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45 6:50 9.

Scollay and Modern—
Errol Flynn and Olivia DeHavilland in "Four's a Crowd." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Four Daughters," with John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn and the three Lane sisters. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable, Eleanor Whitney and John Ariedge.

Exeter—
Richard Dix in "Sky Giant." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also Robert Young in "Rich Man, Poor Girl." 3:35, 6:25, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—

Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Guatamala," "Rubinoff & His Violin," "Hunting Fish with Ross Allen," latest March of time, and three latest newsreels. Tomorrow: "Color Tour to Mexico," "Fun with Rube Goldberg," "Trailing the Jaguar," Latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "The Seeing Fingers."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Crime Ring," with Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Also "Mr. Chump" with Johnnie Davis and Lola Lane. 4, 7, 10.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Hedy Lamarr and Sigrid Gurie. 3:30, 6:34, 9:43.

Repertory—
"Romance in the Dark," with Gladys Swarthout and John Boles. Also "Sign of the Cross." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan in "The Crowd Roars." Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree," 3:10, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 1:35, 4:45 8.

Tremont—
Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye." Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns in "The Arkansas Traveler." Fenway: 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Boris Karloff in "Mr. Wong, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Strand—
"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Also "Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville and Dolores Costello.

R. K. O. Boston—
"I'll Give a Million" featuring Warner Baxter. 11 a. m., 1:47, 4:33, 7:19, 10:05. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 9:47 a. m., 12:33, 3:19, 6:05, 8:51.

Uptown—
"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Spawn of the North," with Henry Fonda, George Raft, Dorothy Lamour and John Barrymore. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. Also "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Curry School, 251 Commonwealth Ave.
Dean Holmes will give an illustrated talk on "The Value of the Summer Theater." 8.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Second Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Storm-Stricken Pleasure Craft Stage Comeback

May be it is because "the grass looks greener in the other fellow's yard" or may be it is just the degree of thrift practiced by the different classes in that collective "all kinds" that are said to make up the world.

But at any rate, the fact remains that scores of motorboats and pleasure yachts that were cast ashore or stove up during the recent hurricane and then given up as "a total loss" are staging a "come back" for new owners.

Several of such boats that were insured, were accepted as a total loss by the insurance companies and the indemnity paid. Then some thrifty chap or perhaps one handy with tools came along and saw a chance to salvage the boat. Appeals to the insurance companies have, in some cases, secured a release of claim, and rehabilitation began.

Many of these "reclaimed" boats are being registered daily at the Custom House, where the old federal numbers have been surrendered by the original owners. New numbers are assigned to the new owners and the old boats under new colors are ready once more for service at sea.

Industrial School Opens Varied Classes Oct. 18

Courses in printing, house painting, cabinetmaking, wood carving, and clay modeling are among those offered at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. Classes will begin Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The School, a member of the Community Federation of Boston, is located at the corner of North Bennet and Salem Streets.

Cincinnati for Next Year Is Talk of Baseball Experts—Ruth Out of Brooklyn Plan

Watch 1939 Reds Was Byword At Recent Classic

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Watch the Cincinnati Reds next season," was the lobby byword during the World Series. Many of the boys who pound typewriters think Bill McKechnie will have an opportunity to exercise his famed strategy in the 1939 October event.

Bill might have made the grade this season had Lee Grissom, the southpaw, been in shape to pitch. In 1937, Lee had won 12 games and compiled an earned run average of 3.25. But at no time during the 1938 campaign was he close to his '37 form.

Unless trades force a change, McKechnie will start the '39 National League race with a well-balanced four-man hurling staff. It will be the envy of all rivals. For right-handers he will have Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters. Along with Grissom, he has Johnny "Double-No-Hit" Vander Meer on the left-handed side. Working in regular order from the beginning of the last race, this group would have left the Cubs, Pirates and Giants in the dust.

Wants Infielders

The Cincinnati manager told me at Chicago that he wants a stronger keystone combination. Although no names were mentioned, he would probably take Tony Cuccinello, of the Bees, to play second base. Bill Myers was the Reds' shortstop through most of the recent season. But at the close, Nolan Richardson was in there. Richardson is a veteran minor leaguer, who had his first big league chance several years back.

In Buck McCormick, Ernie Lombardi and Ival Goodman, the Reds have three players who can hit home runs. Right down the batting order there is the suggestion of more offensive power than the older circuit has seen in some time.

McKechnie, with his four-man mound staff in order, would have given the Yankees an interesting tussle in the World "Serious." Grissom's side-arm smoke ball and Vandy's no-hit assortment would have bothered those left-handed New York hitters, no end. And then there is Derringer, one of the game's leading "money" pitchers. Even at the plate, the Reds might have matched the famed Yankee power.

However, the Reds will have their chance to get at the world champs beginning next April. For as the situation now stands, Joe McCarthy's kings are pointing toward their fourth straight American League crown.

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The smoke has cleared from Brooklyn's managerial bonfire and your old friend Babe Ruth is still on the outside looking in. It seems Larry MacPhail did not detect leadership possibilities in the greatest slugger of all time. He shares the opinion of a majority of baseball men who are familiar with the Babe's easy-going temperament.

Now that MacPhail has passed up the Bambino, it is doubtful if he ever realizes his ambition. But his is a common fate. Many outstanding players have failed in this field, and Babe would probably have the same experience. However, the millions who admired Ruth think he should have an opportunity to apply his formula.

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One of the most prominent weaknesses of the Cubs in their recent meetings with the Yankees, was the absence of a left-handed pitcher. Gabby Hartnett used Larry French in three relief appearances, of course. But nowhere on the Bruin staff was there a Hubbell, or Gomez, or Vander Meer. At that, French might have made the headlines had Gabby moved him into a starting berth.

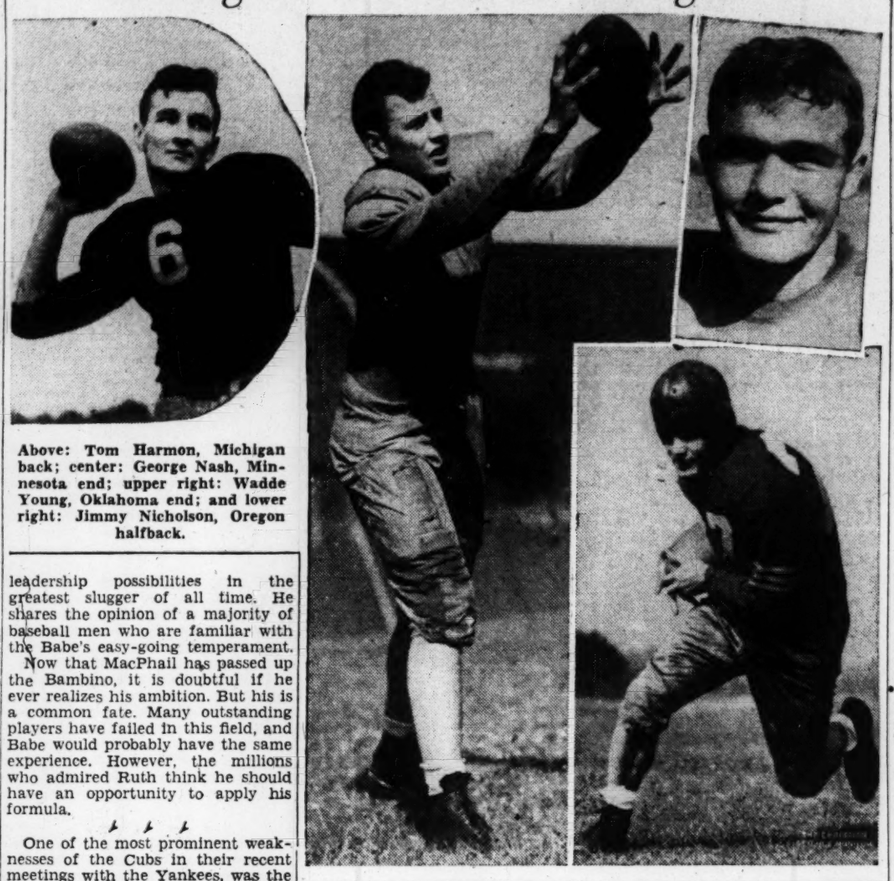
Dartmouth-Brown

Brown and Dartmouth have met in six New England towns and cities in the playing of 28 games in the 44-year-old series. Manchester and Hanover, N. H., Springfield and Boston, Mass., and Providence and New Haven have all claimed Brown-Dartmouth games. This geographical coverage establishes some sort of a record for any series. The two New England rivals are undefeated as they clash at Hanover Saturday.

Hockey Star Out

DETROIT, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings lost the services of Capt. Douglas Young, veteran defenseman, less than a minute after the start of the first practice on Olympia Stadium ice. Young will be idle for at least three weeks.

Bidding for All-America Recognition



Above: Tom Harmon, Michigan back; center: George Nash, Minnesota end; upper right: Wadde Young, Oklahoma end; and lower right: Jimmy Nicholson, Oregon halfback.

New Luminaries Aplenty Appear on Grid Horizon

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—A place kick spinning between the goal posts; a pass tossed through the shadows in the last minute of play; the quick shift, the break and the dash down the sidelines as the stands roar—and a football star is born.

There are new luminaries aplenty on the horizon, some sophomores just tasting glory, other veterans rising to their big year. Most are backs operating in a terrain where the action is open and easy to follow, few are in the line where learning the position takes longer and the play is less easy to publicize.

Out at Minnesota they are singing the praises of Wilbur Moore, the halfback who has inherited the mantle once worn by Pug Lund and Jules Alphonse. A senior, Moore was unheralded in the pre-season ballyhoo, but he is the big noise now, the best runner on the squad.

Minnesota End

Outstanding Gopher end thus far is George Nash, who has caught passes and shone defensively on a line that has kept the enemy outside the Minnesota 48-yard line thus far.

Bob Saggau, best freshman back last year, is Notre Dame's most notable newcomer. He plays left halfback, the most arduous backfield position in the Irish system. If Notre Dame is as good as midwesterners think, Saggau will learn football this year and emerge as a fully rounded player next season.

Resurgent Michigan offers Tom Harmon, an able ball carrier and blocker who has been going well behind a veteran line. Wadde Young, the Oklahoma end who smeared Rice's Ernie Lain and harried Texas' passers, is the man of the hour in the Big Six.

Two outstanding stars on the coast belong to Oregon's Webfoots. Jimmy Nicholson and Jay Graybeal, two fine halfbacks, have passed and run Oregon to the top of the Pacific Coast Conference. Cotton Milner, Louisiana State back, place-kicked the field goal that beat Rice, was made a Major General on Governor Leche's staff and grabbed a sheaf of explosive headlines.

Good Linemen

Fine linemen are making their presence felt in the South. Dan Hill, Duke center, has been throwing his weight about. Steve Moronic, North Carolina's tackle and co-captain; Bernie Smith, Tulane's fine center, and Paul Severin, Tar Heel end, are other brightening stars. Best Sophomore back in the South, according to deafening publicity and one or two opponents, is Sweet Lalanne, the quarterback at North Carolina.

Good backs are as plentiful as linemen are scarce in the East. At Brown a great back comes into his own as Irving (Shine) Hall hits full stride as one of the best ball carriers. Francis Regan of Penn is making the Quakers forget the big four of 1936.

New York University Coach Mal Stevens calls Joe La Manna "potentially one of the best I've ever seen." Hal Lube of Colgate looms as the passer to succeed Columbia's Sid Luckman as the East's best.

At Syracuse it's Stan Johnson, a soph fullback, and Bill Eschenfelder, a tackle who may oust his captain; at Yale it's Harold Burr, cocky little passer and kicker; at Navy the boys tout halfback Cliff Lenz. Hal McCullough, a triple threater, is making good at Cornell, and Len Eshmont is the man to make 'em forget the seven blocks of granite at Fordham.

New England Sidelines

The 20,000 football fans who sat in on that game yesterday at Fenway Park between Boston College and the University of Detroit will be talking a long time about the story-book finish which the Eagles put on to pull the game out of the fire, 9 to 6. With less than two minutes to play and the ball deep in their own territory B. C. swept to Detroit's 15-yard line in two thrilling plays. There was only two seconds left when Fella Gintoff booted a field goal to win the game.

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Harvard, Northeastern, and Boston University football squads were given the afternoon off yesterday from practice sessions. They all went to watch the Boston College-Detroit game.

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However, these squads went through brisk morning workouts. The Crimson eleven got another look at Army plays when Wes Fesler, end coach, took the part of the Cadet's Woodrow Wilson in the third team backfield. Coach Dick Harlow stressed defense against forward passing and then finished up the morning with a short signal drill.

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Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University, after giving his squad a lengthy morning workout at Nickerson Field, sat in the press box at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon watching the Eagles. Pat's boys meet B. C. on Nov. 11 and the Terrier mentor was making some pertinent notes for this clash. More trouble appears in store for the B. U. eleven on Saturday when Upsala comes to Fenway Park for the Terrier's third game of the season. Upsala played against Panzer yesterday and churned out a 33-to-0 victory. B. U. will be at full strength with both Solly Nechtem and Russ Lawry ready for the wars.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Jimmy Dunn is very much discouraged over the condition of his squad for Saturday's game against Lowell Textile. Bill Little and Foxy Flumere, two star backs are injured, and the status of Arnold Kaufman, first-string guard, as a starter against the Weavers, is dubious. Dunn sent the squad through a long workout yesterday morning, concentrating on pass defense.

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Dartmouth's Big Green Indians had their first scrimmage of the week yesterday and proved in no uncertain manner that Brown's tricky attack was no puzzle to them. With the scrubs using the Bruins single wing and triple wing formations the regulars consistently piled up the ball-carrier at the line of scrimmage. On the offense the varsity sent Colby Howe on some long end sweeps. Bill Hutchison was unusually successful in reaching Capt. Bob MacLeod with long passes.

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Army's grid forces worked under lights last night as Coach Bill Wood completed preparations for Saturday's game with Harvard here in the Stadium. The Army team leaves for Boston today followed by the entire Cadet student body tomorrow.

Capt. Larry Atwell, hard-running back of the Brown team was declared fit to compete in the Dartmouth game at Hanover on Saturday. With Atwell's return the Bruin chances of upsetting a favored Green eleven were enhanced.

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Yale's football squad reserved plays yesterday from Coach Ducky Pond in the hope that these will enable the Eli to gain a victory over Navy on Saturday. For the first time this season the Blue varsity really began to show offensive power yesterday. Scrimmaging against the jayvees the regulars scored five touchdowns.

College Soccer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13—Dartmouth, Harvard and Yale are leading the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League standing on the basis of compilations through games to date, T. W. Taylor of Brown, secretary-treasurer, announced today.

N. E. College Soccer Standing

	W.	T.	L.	Pts.	P.C.
Dartmouth	3	0	0	6	1.000
Harvard	1	0	0	2	1.000
Yale	1	0	0	2	1.000
Wesleyan	2	0	1	4	.667
Brown	1	0	1	2	.500
Mass. State	1	0	1	2	.500
M. I. T.	0	0	2	0	.000
Tufts	0	0	1	0	.000
Williams	0	0	1	0	.000
Conn. State	0	0	2	0	.000

Trinity, Springfield and Amherst have not played yet.

Results to Date

Oct. 5—Brown 1, Wesleyan 4; 8—Brown 3, M. I. T. 0; 1—Conn. State 0, Wesleyan 8; 8—Conn. State 0, Mass. State 6; 1—Dartmouth 2, Mass State 0; 8—Dartmouth 1, Williams 0; 8—Harvard 5, Tufts 0; 12—Dartmouth 6, M. I. T. 3; 12—Wesleyan 2, Yale 1; 14—Brown vs. Dartmouth; 15—Amherst vs. Harvard; 15—M. I. T. vs. Springfield; 15—Tufts vs. Wesleyan; 15—Williams vs. Yale.

Rahkonen Wins Walk

John Rahkonen, of the Finnish A. C., New York won the National A. A. U. 20,000-meter walking champion at Franklin Park yesterday in 1h., 51m., 57s.

Durocher Given Short Contract At Ebbets Field

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—One of the most eagerly sought positions in all sport, the managership of one of the 16 big league ball clubs, has been handed to Leo Durocher, shortstopping product of West Springfield, Mass.

Having reached the pinnacle of his profession, Durocher was so happy he barely could talk faster than 200 words a minute when he faced the Metropolitan baseball writers yesterday to receive congratulations on his new job with the Brooklyns.

Leo fairly bubbled as he told of his plans for the Dodgers. General Manager Larry MacPhail broke in to remark: "If they print everything you've said, Leo, we'll get the biggest press in history on the appointment of a manager."

One-Year Papers

A cynic in the back row said in an aside: "You'll notice they're only giving him a one-year contract. Wonder who they'll be appointing this time next year."

And there you have one of the most unusual things about the National game. Durocher, a fine, fighting shortstop since he broke in with the Yankees 11 years ago, is so happy he could bust at the prospect of managing a seventh-place ball club—for one year.

If he is fortunate, maybe his contract will be renewed for 1940. But Burleigh Grimes, whom Durocher succeeds in the long line of Brooklyn pilots, would not advise you to depend on it.

Neither would Babe Ruth, who came out of retirement some months ago to coach for the Dodgers, and expected to fall heir to Grimes' job. They offered to let the Babe coach again next year, but he turned it down.

Two New Coaches

As he looks around him, Durocher may notice that both of his new coaches are former big league managers. Bill Killefer had eight years of it, with the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Browns. Charlie Dressen piloted the Cincinnati Reds.

In other words, Durocher does not have to look far to figure out who might succeed him if his noble athletes again wind up one jump out of the cellar next season.

What makes the Brooklyn job one of the most insecure is the fact that the franchise is considered potentially the most valuable in baseball. The owners realize a winning club would flood the treasury, because Brooklyn fans are the most loyal in the world.

In lieu of a winning team, it is necessary to soothe them often either with a new manager or a new line-up. The obvious choice is a new manager.

Navy Gridders To Face Yales In Fourth Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 13—Navy football forces will invade New Haven this Saturday for the first game of the season away from home grounds. Two Battalions of the Regiment likewise will entrain for New Haven to attend the game.

The team left today and will arrive in New Haven at 9 tomorrow morning. From there the team will move by bus to Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Conn. On return, the team train leaves New Haven at 11 p. m., Saturday, and arrives in Annapolis about 7 Sunday morning.

Navy expects a hard game rivaling the Army-Columbia battle of last Saturday. The Annapolis forces have been hard hit with Emmett Wood, who may not be able to enter with the starting backfield, due to a leg injury; and Bex Trimble, a regular guard, who is out for the season. However, Coach Hardwick is hoping Wood will progress sufficiently for useful service against the Ells.

Navy, still uncertain as to its relative strength this season, has been working hard all week in the hope of gaining a fighting victory over Yale. As matters stand, Yale has defeated the Midshipmen in all three games of the series.

This marks Navy's second appearance in the Yale Bowl. Although Navy played in New Haven in 1935, all of the football forces now at Annapolis will be making their first appearance on Yale grounds, including Coach Hardwick and most of his staff.

Orioles Get Forster

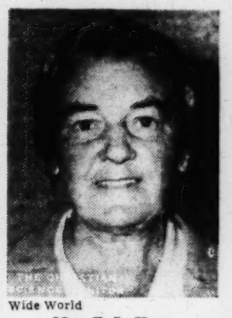
TORONTO, Oct. 13 (CP) — Twenty-year-old Bob Forster, whose great goal-tending helped carry Oshawa Juniors to the Dominion finals last season, will play with Baltimore Orioles this year, Coach Pick Hines of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League Club said last night. Hines, busy recruiting a strong force of Ontario players to take with him in his first year as Orioles' coach, also announced acquisition of Ned Vitarelli, left-winger from last year's Peterborough Seniors, and Al Tutten, who played with Hershey's amateur club for three seasons.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Senior Championships

While they do not produce as high a quality of play as do the regular national championships, there is not only a lot of interesting competition but a whole lot of sentiment connected with the national senior championships which are now held in the United States in both golf and tennis. It was back in 1905 that the first of these championships was held, and it was sponsored by the United States Senior Golfers' Association. It was held on the Apawamis Club course, Rye, N. Y. This event proved to be so popular that the United States Lawn Tennis Association inaugurated a men's veterans' singles tournament in 1918 and a doubles one in 1921. It was not until 1924 that the women began holding senior championships, and then it was in golf that such championships were started. This year saw the first veterans' tennis tournaments for women being held, so that now both sports have national championships in which those players who have reached the stage where they cannot keep up with the younger stars in championship play still have tournaments in which they can meet for national titles, and these tournaments grow more and more popular with the passing years.



Wide World
Mrs. E. L. Howe

Former Champions Should Enter

There is only one way in which these championships could be improved upon and that would be in having more of the former holders of the national championships in these two sports compete. No doubt many of the champions of olden days believe that they should leave these tournaments to seniors who did not win a national title; but we believe that they should not take such an attitude, as their presence would add greatly to the interest in the tournament. It was, therefore, pleasing to note that one of the greatest, if not the greatest, women golfers of all time not only entered the women's senior championship at the Westchester Country Club this year for the first time, but won the title with a new record of 159 for the event. This card was four strokes better than the previous mark set by Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia in 1933, and Mrs. Vanderbeck was national champion in 1915.

Adds to Brilliant Record

By winning this championship, Mrs. E. L. Howe of the Merion Cricket Club added to a record which is worthy of special mention. It was in 1909 that, as Dorothy I. Campbell, she first gained world-wide fame by winning the British ladies' championship. In 1911, she became one of the few who have ever won that title more than once when she again took the championship. Coming to the United States in 1909, she won the American championship that year, and again in 1910. As Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd she again won the honor in 1924. To these honors she added the Canadian women's open championship in 1910, 1911, and 1912. In addition, she held the Scottish championship, which gives here the record of being the only woman ever to win those four championships. Her card of 79—80—159 for the Westchester course in the senior event was 11 strokes better than that of her nearest rival—Mrs. H. B. Stetson—and only nine over par for the 36 holes of play, which is a brilliant piece of playing by a great international golfer.

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Sport Shavings Here and There

Gabby Street, deposed manager of the St. Louis Browns, thinks baseball has been sacrificed to batting averages . . . Speaking of tough schedules, look at Indiana's—Ohio State, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas State, Wisconsin, Boston College, Iowa, and Purdue . . . Chicago has the greenest line in the Big Ten . . . Jay Berwanger, former great Chicago back and now assistant coach, recently ran wild through the varsity . . . Claims have it that Dizzy Dean never has pitched against Brother Paul and never will . . . When West Point adopted the three-year rule it lost such a player as Carl Hinkle, Jr., Vanderbilts' all-America center, who has enrolled there . . . Norman (Corky) Kellum, 240-mile marathon swimmer, is appearing with the "Water Follies" in its eastern debut.

Brown Athletes To Invade N. H. In Two Busses

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13—Brown will invade the New Hampshire hills with 49 athletes for week-end contests with Dartmouth in two sports. Two busses will carry the men from Providence Friday morning starting at 8 o'clock, one bus carrying 31 varsity football men and the other a varsity soccer squad of 18 players.

The busses will go by way of North Grafton, Shrewsbury, Boylston, and Gardner on Route 64, thence through Baldwinville to join Route 12 below Winchendon. Route 12 will be followed through Winchendon, Fitzwilliam, and through Trop to Keene, where Route 10 will be followed to Newport. Headquarters will be established at the Newport House, and the Brown football squad will practice on the Newport high school field Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The trip to Hanover, a distance of 28.2 miles, will be made following the breakfast-lunch at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The football men will return to Newport for dinner after the game, and will leave for the return to Providence following breakfast Sunday morning. The soccer team will go to Newport for lunch, then will move to Hanover to meet Dartmouth in a New England Intercollegiate League game Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The soccer squad will remain at the Davis Field House Friday night and will be the guests of the Dartmouth Athletic Council at the football game on Saturday, then will return to Providence, Saturday night.

The traveling complement includes 31 football players, four coaches, two managers and Acting Athletic Director T. W. Taylor, and the soccer group lists 18 players, two managers and Coach Sam Fletcher.

It is expected that the Brown mascot, a live black bear, will be taken over the road in a machine Saturday morning.

Pat Dengis, Baltimore, Wins Marathon Title

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Pat Dengis of Baltimore, carrying the colors of the Millrose A. C., repeated his triumph of 1937 yesterday by winning the 14th annual Port Chester National Marathon. He captured the lead early in the 26-mile race and maintained it throughout the grind. His time was 2h. 42m. 29 1-5s.

Mel Porter, running under the same colors, was second. His time was 2h. 51m. 46s.

Clarence H. DeMar, veteran marathon runner from Keene, N. H., was the third runner to cross the finish line. He was timed in 2h. 55m. 51s.

Behind in order came, Johnny Semple, Cambridge, Mass., 3h. 16s.; Paavo Wiklund, Millrose A. A., New York, 3h. 1m. 40s.; Hugo Kauppinen, Millrose A. A., 3h. 4m. 26s.; Frankl Lalla, Port Chester, N. Y., 3h. 10m. 29s.; Donal Heinicke, Baltimore, 3h. 11m. 43s.; Augustus Johnson, Port Chester, 3h. 14m. 27s., and Isadore Davis, Newark, 3h. 20m. 57s.

Barons Buy Asmundson

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons of the International-American Hockey League have announced the purchase of Oscar Asmundson, right winger, from the New Haven (Conn.) Club.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bill McKechnie signed two-year contract, at $25,000 annually, to manage Cincinnati Reds; Jimmy Wilson and Pie Traynor sign to pilot Phillies and Pirates again.

Three Years Ago

Ken Strong's touchdown and field-goal gave New York Giants 10-7 victory over Brooklyn Dodgers in National Pro League game before 50,000 at Polo Grounds.

Five Years Ago

Paul Runyan won Massachusetts open golf tournament.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Lots of news today, boys . . . (A) Billy Herman of the Cubs is reported headed toward St. Louis as Manager of the Cards (and don't let them laugh that one off) . . . (B) At least two big Pacific Coast schools are flirting with Carl Snavely of Cornell (and don't let them laugh that one off, either, for we can give names) . . . (C) Wallace Wade of Duke is about to give up the hunt for a big-name coach to succeed him when he moves up to athletic director and will hoist Carl Voiles, his first lieutenant, into the head coach's job . . . Voiles, a former University of Illinois man, is O. K. in every way and all here hope he gets the break.

♪ ♪ ♪

Good for Leo Durocher. . . . He's a hustler himself and can make others do same, which counts. . . . We say the Dodgers made a fine choice. . . . Also Leo is known as one of the flashiest dressers in either major league, if that means anything.

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Wake Forest, which is going to be a power in the Southern Conference in a year or so, has so many good yearlings they've had to farm some of them out to smaller schools in the neighborhood. . . . Also, this year's crop is so good, at least one 1937 letterman was sent home because he wasn't good enough. . . . If Jack Corbett, principal owner of the Syracuse Chiefs, sells his interest to the Cincinnati Reds (which he is about to) he will retire to his Texas ranch if he doesn't land a major-league connection—which he should. . . . Bob Feller is leading the barnstorming troupe of major leaguers on the Pacific Coast.

St. Catharines Win

TORONTO, Oct. 13 (CP) — St. Catharines Athletics, overcoming a one-goal deficit in the final quarter, won the Dominion senior amateur lacrosse championship and the Mann Cup by defeating New Westminster Adanacs, 10-7, in the third game of a best-of-five series here. St. Catharines won the first two games, 18-11 and 22-11.

His 35th Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Justa M. Lindgren, veteran line coach under Bob Zuppke at Illinois, is on his 35th season as a coach of his Alma Mater. "Lindy," who is connected with the chemistry department, began coaching in 1904.

Mann Is Rapidly Nearing Olympic Baseball Goal

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Under the energetic direction of Secretary-Treasurer Leslie Mann, the International Amateur Baseball Federation rapidly is approaching its goal, the inclusion of baseball as a competitive sport on the Olympic Games program.

Neither Mann nor his fellow-workers here and abroad expect to reach that goal for the 1940 Olympics. But they do plan to hold amateur baseball's international "World Series" in England that summer and then submit their application to the International Olympic Committee at the Games in Finland in time to be included on the 1944 program.

Making Progress

Baseball, like any other sport, must show that it has the active support of 10 nations banded together in a federation before it can receive I. O. C. approval. Mann and his fellow-workers already have passed that milestone.

The United States and England definitely are committed to compete in the 1939 championship for the John Moores Trophy, put up by the founder and president of England's National Baseball Association. Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Canada and Peru also have agreed to send teams, while Japan, the Philippines, Australia and France, other active members of the I. A. B. F., are virtually certain to take part in the tournament, to be staged the latter part of August either in New York, if Mann can gain the sponsorship of the New York World's Fair, or in Havana, which already has agreed to put it on.

Besides these 12 countries, Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador, Venezuela, North Africa (French) and South Africa (British), all of which signified their interest in the game during a meeting at the 1936 Olympics, are considering sending their representatives.

England Defends

England, surprisingly enough, will defend the Moores Trophy next year, for the All-England team beat Mann's All-Americas, four games to one, in the first cup series last August.

But the fact that Englishmen, whose National Association is only four years old, should beat the cream of a hand-picked American amateur crop at the Americans' "national pastime" becomes less of a shock in the light of statistics supplied by Mann and Alfred T. Grogan, English representative of the International Committee.

For English baseball, in four years, has grown from something started as a means of recreation for the Liverpool unemployed into a National Association which has 800 teams, has applications from at least 100 more, and is sub-divided into leagues which hold their own eliminations and send winners on to a National Challenge Cup Competition.

Mann regards that English victory as a challenge which he hopes American youth will accept by turning out in large numbers for the All-America trials next year, and as a definitely encouraging sign toward the day when baseball will be played around the world and will be an important part of Olympic sports.

Special Sleepers For Hanover Game

Special sleeping car service between Boston and White River Junction for fans attending the Dartmouth-Brown game, Saturday, will be operated by the Boston and Maine Railroad, it was announced this morning by H. F. McCarthy, Passenger Traffic Manager.

The special sleepers will leave Boston tomorrow (Friday) evening at 8:45 p. m., arriving at White River Junction at 12:50 a. m., where they will be parked, with occupancy allowed until 8 a. m. McCarthy's announcement read. On the return trip the sleepers will be ready for occupancy at White River Junction at 10 Saturday night, leaving White River Junction 4 a. m., and arriving at North Station at 8:03 a. m., Sunday morning.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

The Tasty Food served at the **CANTERBURY LUNCH** is prepared by AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES
Reasonable Prices
Delightful Atmosphere
AIR COOLED and CONDITIONED
No Liquor Served
331 Madison Avenue
Entrance on 43rd St.
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Self Service

TROOMS
COLONIA, 379 Fifth Ave.
Near 35th Street
VANITY FAIR, 3 E. 38th
Luncheon 50c and 65c
Also a la carte. Closed Sundays

ALBER-CODY
5 EAST 55TH STREET
Opposite St. Regis Hotel
With entrance thru 711 Fifth Ave. Bldg.
Excellent Food in Distinctive Surroundings
LUNCHEON FROM 50c
DINNER FROM 65c

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquors Served — Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St., in Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Lunch 65c-85c. Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties.
Open Sundays

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.
"BETTER 'OLE"
Luncheons 40c to 85c
Dinners 75c to 99c
1 EAST 47TH STREET
Open Sundays and Holidays

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

NORWOOD SANDWICH SHOP
8 Greenwich Street
Just around the corner from Battery Place
SOUP AND HOME MADE PASTRY a SPECIALTY
All Home Cooking — Self Service

ROSETTA GORDON
159 Lexington Avenue
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-90c
Open Sundays, 5-8 P. M.
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 Blocks from Grand Central

PATRICIA MURPHY'S
BARCLAY RESTAURANT
22 East 60th St., New York City, and
CANDLELIGHT RESTAURANT
114 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LUNCHEON—DINNER—CATERING
An Informal and Cordial Interest in Your Comfort Together With Really Good Food.

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken New England Clam Chowder Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 43 Market St.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1817

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
PAN TREE TEA ROOM and RESTAURANT
LUNCHEON—50 CTS. TO 70 CTS.
DINNER—70 CTS. TO $1.00
11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Closed Sundays
164 WASHINGTON STREET

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Street
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

HARTFORD, CONN.
HOLYOKE SPRINGFIELD HARTFORD NEW HAVEN
Franklin Cafeterias
INCORPORATED
23 HIGH STREET
Good Food Means Good Moods

PORTLAND, ORE.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"
511 S. W. Sixth Avenue
IRELAND'S INC.

COLUMBUS, OHIO
GUTHERIE HOTEL
DINNERS, 50c to 85c
Columbus Auto Club Hdqts.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements

BOSTON

NOW SHOWING
THE MARX BROS. in "ROOM SERVICE"
The season's big LAUGH HIT!
LUCILLE BALL ANN MILLER FRANK ALBERTSON
Plus 2nd Feature
RANDOLPH SCOTT in "The Road to Reno"
KEITH MEMORIAL

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:36. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

"SUEZ"
Tyrone POWER Loretta YOUNG ANNABELLA
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Buy Day Any Seat 25¢ p. m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

'If I Were King, And Other Movies

The Arts in Boston

"If I Were King" comes to the screen with all the romance and glamour of Justin Huntly MacCarthy's play. One might have expected that the romance and the glamour were by now so dated that they would not appeal to a present-day audience, yet there was a warm response yesterday from a large holiday audience at the Metropolitan. Evidently romantic sentiment is as appealing to this generation as to all that have preceded it.

Paramount has made a good job of the production, and Frank Lloyd has directed the photoplay intelligently. Ronald Colman makes of course an excellent Francois Villon, and Basil Rathbone, if a little stagy, a far better Louis XI than one could have anticipated. Frances Dee is a stilted Katherine de Vaucelles, and other parts are taken by Henry Wilcoxon, Walter Kingsford, Ralph Forbes, C. V. France and others.

Biggest surprise of the cast is Ellen Drew, the Huguette, who really looks well in her first featured part. She conveys very persuasively and very attractively the rough charm, the courage and the devotion to Villon demanded by the role.

The mob scenes are as confusing as all mob scenes in the movies, but most of the characterizations and the handling of the dramatic moments unite to make an agreeable presentation. Mr. Colman is particularly successful in maintaining the attractiveness while not minimizing the villainy of Villon.

The companion feature is "Mysterious Mr. Moto," another chapter in the detective's adventures, in which he engineers an escape from Devil's Island in order to ingratiate himself with a gang of commercial assassins, whom he outwits after the conventional plot complications. Peter Lorre is again Mr. Moto, and other roles are taken by Mary Maguire, Harold Huber, Eric Rhodes, and Leon Ames.

The Arkansas Traveler

Freedom of speech, driven from a small newspaper to roost on the antenna of a radio station—marvelously erected in a single night by an army of high-minded hoboes—wars against municipal corruption once more in "The Arkansas Traveler," at the Paramount and Fenway.

Bob Burns is one of those footloose printers—almost legendary in the West—with whom wandering takes precedence over typographical effort. He is a thoroughly comforting character, a prince among tramps—slow of speech and action but quick of wit.

He drops off a freight train and on to the one-man force of the little newspaper, flinging down the gantlet in a rousing editorial—which he sets up himself—and then, when sinister influences at the bank attach the presses, calling in his cohorts to put up the radio station just in time to win an election for the forces of righteousness.

It's an improbable but pleasant tale, in which Mr. Burns is well supported by Fay Bainter as the widow of the newspaper publisher, and by Dickie Moore, her son, who becomes his chief pal.

The Charlie Chan tradition is echoed in the second feature: "Mr. Wong, Detective." With Boris Karloff as the suave, Oxford-educated Mr. Wong, however, occasional flashes of expression reminiscent of Frankenstein and his other horrific characterizations make it a trifle difficult to bear in mind that he has become thoroughly beneficent.

The Marx Brothers

The program at the Keith Memorial is a striking example of the ineptitude possible—and frequent—in the selection of double-feature bills. At the first screenings the house-filling crowds of Marx Brothers fans found delight in applauding the operatic singing of Hope Hampton in "The Road to Reno"—only, unfortunately, the applause began at the beginning of each number and continued throughout it.

Although in "Room Service" the Marx Brothers do not begin to equal the degree of hilarity in such errlier efforts as "A Night at the Opera," audiences found plenty of amusement in that picture—even though the humor depends more than ever upon the effectively raised eyebrows and other tricks of the trade of Groucho.

But the close-ups of Hope Hampton in a scene from "La Bohème"—at some length—made the audience distinctly restive. It fell to the lot of Randolph Scott, Helen Broderick and Glenda Farrell to appear in the supporting cast.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week, Dec. 5, WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield—Week, Oct. 24, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Communist Plea Fails

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP) — Gov. George D. Aiken on Oct. 10 telegraphed Phil Frankfeld of Boston, New England Communist Party organizer, that he was "without jurisdiction" in the removal of names of three Communist Party candidates from the State election ballot.

Mr. Frankfeld asked the Governor to "use power of your high office to protect the rights of a minority party, thus protecting democracy itself. This is a real test of your liberalism."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 14

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

News of Today in Boston And the Metropolitan Area

(Continued from Page 9)

the General Equipment Corporation for damages and acquired the claim. On Graves' introduction he said he met Attorney Charles H. McGlue, described as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and therefore, according to Graves, "the company could not be better represented."

Graves, according to the witness, had a drawing account of $10,000 a year.

Montgomery said Graves told him Attorney McGlue was "well acquainted with the laws and well acquainted with the people with whom we have to deal."

In regard to the alleged meeting of Graves and the then Mayor Curley in a Washington Hotel, Mr. Montgomery said Graves told him he attended a meeting at which various city officials advised the Mayor it would be to the city's advantage to compromise on the claim.

He said Graves named several officials, whom he said were present. Graves gave as his reason for going to Washington and filing an expense account of $368 the fact that Mayor Curley was too engaged in city affairs to discuss the settlement in Boston.

Earlier in the day, Attorney Stuart C. Rand, counsel for the Herald-Traveler Corporation, against which Mr. Curley has brought suit for libel for an article reporting a Finance Committee hearing on the settlement in 1934, testified that he had "some doubt about the wisdom" of Graves' returning to Suffolk County in 1936 to give a deposition concerning the part he played in the settlement "as I was apprehensive as to what the people on the other side would do."

He told the court that Graves had informed him he had received "several attractive offers from the opposition. Mr. Rand said he interpreted the word "opposition" to mean "persons representing Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso."

(Continued from Page 9)

go with citizenship and membership in our society," he said. "We are opposed to setting up a standard for teachers that is not expected of other well-behaved groups of citizens.

"Of course, if this young woman has done something which other law-abiding people should not do, that is one thing, but if people are picking on her just because she is a teacher, that is another. The Federation will investigate to find out."

The School Board issued a statement after its meeting, at which Miss Alach did not appear, which read:

"The Medfield School Committee believes that since Miss Alach has acknowledged taking active part in a public and illegal demonstration against the acts of another Government, she has thereby terminated her usefulness as a teacher in the public schools of Medfield. It is therefore voted that she be dismissed immediately from the service."

Miss Alach told newspaper men at her home in Framingham, "I was just an onlooker at a demonstration protesting Chamberlain's policy over Czechoslovakia. I didn't know they were Communists. I am not a Communist."

The ousted teacher was serving her second year at Medfield. She was graduated from the Framingham State Teachers College in 1937.

Musical Scholarships

The Longy School of Music in Cambridge today announced scholarships on the oboe and clarinet to be awarded winners in a competition soon to be held at the School. Oboists from 14 to 16 years of age are eligible for the tryouts. The clarinet scholarship is open to those up to 18 years of age. The two winners each will receive a year's free instruction.

Police Relief Ball Announced

The Boston Police Relief Association's annual ball will be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, at the Boston Garden, it was announced today.

Members of the Association are this year making a concerted drive to insure the financial success of the ball, the proceeds of which are used to defray annual operating expenses.

In years past, members' assessments and proceeds of the ball were enough to carry the Association's financial load, including payment of approximately $60,000 in benefits. Lately, however, due to economic conditions, revenue from the ball has declined, and the officers are now apprehensive of the Association's future stability. Through the generous co-operation of the public, the Association hopes to be able to make a success of the ball and carry on its work.

New Englanders Ask for Special Call of Congress

(Continued from Page 9)

away as soon as possible, but salvage into saw lumber can wait for a year, before deterioration, said F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, who has been named co-ordinator of the clean-up job.

New England lost $2,610,000 worth of fishing boats, equipment, docks, and shore plants, according to an entimate made by the Federal Fisheries Bureau today. The Bureau apportioned the damage as follows: Massachusetts, $650,000; Connecticut, $500,000; Rhode Island, $600,000 in Narragansett Bay and $360,000 elsewhere; Long Island, $500,000. Charles E. Jackson, Acting Commissioner, said, where possible, the Red Cross was assisting fishermen to get a fresh start.

From Washington also comes word that in regard to New England flood control projects, Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, Acting Chief of Army Engineers, has assured President Roosevelt that plans for the Merrimack and Connecticut River basins "will be prosecuted vigorously."

Executive "Enthusiastic"

The President is quoted as "enthusiastic" about creating a Federal agency to purchase and process blown-down timber with Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds.

The Federal agency, which would be financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, would pay farmers 75 per cent of the value of the timber and give them a receipt for the rest to keep the lumber from flooding the market and breaking prices.

Its operation, according to present plans, would give farmers "work and cash" during the winter and prevent the timber from spoiling.

Timber Plans

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, promised aid in salvaging the four billion feet of timber on the ground. Two plans were under consideration: loans to farmers with logs as collateral and formation of a corporation to buy stumps from farmers.

In Providence, Robert E. Bondy, Disaster Relief Director of the American Red Cross, said that in a conference with Norman H. Davis, National Chairman of the Red Cross, in Washington Oct. 11, he had been empowered to "see through the recovery of those families who have insufficient funds or resources.

Back From Spain

Maj. Fred Keller
American hero of the Ebro in the Loyalist Army.

Council Puts Off Action on Perkins

By a vote of 5 to 4, the Executive Council today tabled for one week the appointment of Dr. Clifton T. Perkins as State Commissioner of Mental Health. Because of this appointment, Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, Boston psychiatrist, and the Rev. Dr. Otis Kelly, curate of St. Aiden's Church, Brookline, recently resigned from the special commission now studying mental health problems, on grounds that the commission had not been consulted.

The position pays $10,000 a year, with a tenure of six years.

The council voted 7 to 2 confirming the reappointment of Francis M. Curran of Holyoke, former Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, to the State Labor Relations Board. Salary, $6,000; tenure, three years.

In the presence of a large group of friends, John F. Dowd was sworn into office as Sheriff of Suffolk County today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Mr. Dowd, before taking the office by prospective election, is now filling the unexpired term of the late Sheriff John A. Kelliher, who passed on the night of the primaries.

Paul G. Ryan, executive secretary of the Governor, was nominated an Associate Commissioner of Public Works and his nomination confirmed under suspension of the rules. Mr. Ryan succeeds Richard K. Hale who resigned from this $6,000 a year job to become director of the newly created Division of Waterways.

On Mr. Ryan taking the oath of office, the Governor named Charles F. Gadsby, his attorney, to take Mr. Ryan's place.

Hero of Ebro Tells Bostonians Of Current Spanish Conditions

Maj. Fred Keller, youthful hero of the Ebro, officially known as Political Commissar of the American Lincoln-Washington Battalion of the International Brigade, helping the Spanish Government cause, is in Boston to raise funds for the repatriation of Americans being returned from the battlefields.

"What they went to fight for will become widely recognized by people, as time goes on," he said this morning in an interview at the offices of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, "and that will be their real remuneration."

Convinced that his participation in the Loyalist cause is the most worthwhile thing he ever did, the young native of Boonton, N. J., who after being wounded by Insurgent guns, swam the Ebro River three times, sticking by until he got the last of the men under his command over, is going all over the United States on a campaign in which he is accompanied by Joe North, war correspondent just back from Spain.

Tomorrow evening they will speak on "Spain Now—Czechoslovakia?" at the Morton Plaza, Dorchester, at 8 o'clock, and expect to leave Boston within a day or two for New Haven. The last message Mr. North, who for the past 14 months has served as correspondent from the war zone, for the magazine, "The New Masses," received from the Spanish Foreign Minister was, he reports, that the people are turning with desperate hope to America for help during the approaching winter.

Food Needed

"Thousands of women and children will starve," said Mr. North, who took part in this morning's interview, "unless the democracies of the world assist them. Catalonia, for example, will have 5,000,000 people needing food. Ordinarily there would be 3,000,000 there, but they have about 2,000,000 refugees in addition to feed. I understand there has been a glut of wheat, and the idea has been projected that our Government, through the Red Cross, as a purely humanitarian act, send the surplus wheat to Spain."

Since the Munich agreement, he continued, and the realization of anti-democratic inroads in Central Europe, the Spanish people expected that the United States would see the advisability of lifting the embargo which prevents Spain from purchasing defense armaments. "I have," he went on, "seen women and children killed in the streets because there was not a sufficient number of antiaircraft guns to protect them. If they can get enough food to carry them through the winter, the fighting may go on indefinitely. My experience convinces me that the Spanish people won't give up. Fred here will tell you that while the Spaniards didn't know how to handle a gun when the rebellion broke out, they are now among the finest soldiers in the world."

Masses Continued

As for the charges made against the Loyalist Government that they had discouraged religion, Mr. North said that he and other war correspondents, finding themselves in Barcelona on Easter Sunday investigated the church situation and were informed by the clergy that 2,000 masses were said in that city alone.

When Major Keller has finished his work of providing for the 1,000 returning members of the International Brigade, many of whom are wounded, and will require special care, he hopes to return to his job, which he held before sailing for Spain, organizing in the Building Service Department of the Employees Union, in New York.

Mother Church Service To Be Radiocast Sunday

Owing to atmospheric conditions which marred reception of the evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on the first Sunday of the month, Station W1XAL in Boston has announced it will radiocast the evening services on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 7 p. m., eastern standard time, on its 6.04mc. frequency. Morning and evening services are radiocast regularly on the first Sunday of each month.

New Haven Builds Its Tracks Anew As in Early Days

(Continued from Page 9)

waiters laid before us a meal of Spanish omelet, peas, potatoes, and apple pandowdy that would have done credit to the standard on board the road's best trains.

In order to maintain this commissary, Mr. Cook said that he had to plan his supplies at least two days ahead, buy what he could from local merchants and have the rest of his supplies brought in by train from either New London or New Haven. Not only were track gangs accommodated in his "restaurant," but also construction officials, road officials, trainmen "outlawed" by their union rules for longer hours of work, and any person whom the railroad authorities sent there.

Pioneer Atmosphere

The spirit of the days of the original building of railroads prevailed. According to Mr. Cook, no could tell by the attitude of the men at meals how work was progressing outside.

On one occasion, he said, when a whole night's work on a bridge was swept away, he said spirits were low, and men talked little as they ate. Later, when the bridge was fixed, feelings once more ran higher and the general camaraderie of a normal camp was observed once again.

When the first train went through over the restored rails a feeling akin to that when the very first train ever went over those rails, nearly a century ago, swept the camp.

Albert D. Hughes

Apartments
Central Back Bay

116 Hemenway Street
6 large rooms.
Very well arranged floor plan. Suite has several closets and very large reception hall. Restricted tenancy. Refrigeration.
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Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "The Call of Far Horizons": talk.

8:00 WNAC Rudy Vallee's Variety Hour: Freddie Bartholomew, in one-act play; George Givot, dialect comedian; Rae Samuels, songs; Wally Brown, monologist; Helen Claire, stage star.

8:00 WEEI Kate Smith's Variety Hour: Chester Morris, screen player; "Aldrich Family" sketch; Abbott and Costello, comedians; Ted Straeter Choir; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ Rudyard Kipling's "The Phantom Rickshaw," drama.

8:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "College Night" Program.

8:30 WAAB "Sinfonietta": concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. Handel's Concerto Grosso, No. 1, Op. 3; Sibelius's "Pelleas and Melisande."

9:00 WNAC "Good News of 1939": Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Lionel Barrymore, Lew Ayres, and Lynne Carver in sketch; Eleanor Powell; Allan Jones, tenor; Francis Wallace, football commentator; Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; Meredith Willson's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Reginald Stewart, conductor, in last concert of season; soloists; Bach Choir. Gluck, Massenet, Meyerbeer, Bizet, and Thomas opera arias, by soloists and choir; "Ride of the Valkyries" from Wagner's "Die Walkure" and "Funeral March" and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from "Siegfried," by orchestra.

10:00 WNAC "Music Hall," with Bob Burns, comedian, master of ceremonies; Fay Wray; Gene Lockhart; Ebe Stignani, opera soprano; Foursome, quartet; chorus; orchestra.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport report	Political talk
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Football commentator	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Phantom Rickshaw";	Vallee Hour; with Conn.	"The Green Hornet"	Question and Answer
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	radio drama	Yankees; Freddie Bar-	dramatization	Game
8:30 chestra; Ted	Whispering Voice Choir	tholomew; G. Givot;	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Nat'l Policy Holders
8:45 Straeter Choir	Carnegie Inter. Exhibit	R. Samuels; H. Claire	Wallenstein	Talk: Nat'l Fire Week
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program with	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	the World War
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart,	Robert Young, m. c.;	We Want a Touchdown:	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	conductor	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 Columbia Concert	'People I Have Known'	Music Hall; Bob Burns;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Orchestra	orchestra; soloists	John Scott Trotter's	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at	'People I Have Known'	Orchestra; Fay Wray;	Concert Revue; soloists;	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 Work"; interviews	orchestra; soloists	Gene Lockhart	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Walter Miller's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Walter Miller's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Mits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion commentator
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade'; Variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Show with R. Sherman	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker; music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	Air"	"Jam Session"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Studio talk	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Carolyn Fryce	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	W. Peterson, baritone
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbillies	"Sweet Music"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; Musicale; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Soloist and organ	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Patricia Carroll, songs
1:45 Hymn recital	"These Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Harmony team
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Music Appreciation	"Two on a Shoestring"	K. and B. Arnold, songs
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour"; Dr. Walter	"As You Like It"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Damrosch, conductor;	Sport report	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:45 of the Air"	"Betty Crocker"	lecture; orchestra	Sport report	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Fire Prevention	Ford Madox Ford; talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	City Hall Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Swedish folk music	"Continental Varieties"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30 Talk	orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Buckeye Four"	Sport reports
3:45 Harrisburg Revue	Forecast; news	The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 Rubbertown Revue	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	String Ensemble
4:15 Rubbertown Revue	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Girl Meets Boy"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Musicale; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Hatterfields"	Sally Winston, songs
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	A. Rollini's Orchestra	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkie Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	N. E. Anti-Gambling	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rubbertown Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Studio program	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15 drama	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	prano; Robert Sim-	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	"If I Had the Chance";	mons; Frank Black's	"Symphonic Strings"	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	interviews	Orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance music; sports
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Organ and piano
9:15 music and dra-	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Music of Masters"
9:30 matic program;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	Political talk	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 President Roose-	President Roosevelt;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;
10:15 velt; talk; music	talk; music	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	talk; music	talk; music
10:30 Jack Berch's Music	Felix Knight, tenor	Commentator	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	J. Crawford, organist	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 2,100,00
Tuesday 1,663,96
1938 volume to date 814,254,61
1937 volume to date 310,322,96

New Highs Made By Many Stocks In Active Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Leading stocks steamed up a fast recovery push in today's market and numerous issues climbed 1 to 3 points and a few as much as 5 to 9.

New highs for the past year were widely distributed and the trading pace occasionally was swift enough to put the ticker tape behind. Profit taking intervals brought slow-downs, but transfers were at the rate of about 2,500,000 shares.

The Columbus Day breathing spell seemed to have revived Wall Street's spirits and bidding was lively for virtually all stock groups. Steels, motors, coppers, rubbers, aircrafts, utilities, rails and specialties exhibited strength. Even the lately depressed oils did better. Near the final hour quotations were not far from the best.

Generally optimistic business indicators, brokers said, provided the main buying stimulation. While a few dark spots were in evidence, these seemingly were ignored.

Conspicuous stocks on the rise were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott, American Smelting, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Standard Oil of N. J., Sloss-Sheffield, Westinghouse, National Cash Register, Western Union and Consolidated Edison.

Curb sprinters for 3 or so were Aluminum of America, Newmont Mining, American Gas, Gulf Oil and Lake Shore Mines.

Bonds Are Higher

A wave of buying brought gains ranging from fractions to more than 2 points for many secondary rails toward the last hour in the bond market today.

Other groups followed and utilities, industrials and oils generally were mostly higher.

U. S. Governments were quiet and somewhat mixed, changes ranging from a 5-32 gain to a 2-32 decline.

The foreign dollar list showed some sharp fluctuations in moderately active trading. Czechoslovak 8s of '52 dropped more than 9 points. Japan 5½s slumped about 3. French stamped 7s of '49 gained about 2 points.

Rail gainers of 2 points or more included: Nickel Plate 4½s, 5½s and 6s; Mobile & Ohio 4½s and 5s; included: Nickel Plate 4½s, 5½s Southern Railway 4s gained more than a point.

Copper Price Raised To Highest in Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Copper for delivery in the United States was advanced in price today to 11 cents a pound, up ½ of a cent to the highest quoted in nearly a year.

It was the fourth mark-up in the price this month and represented a gain of a full cent a pound since late July, when industrial revival expanded demand and enabled producers to begin reducing unsold metal which had been accumulating on their hands for months during the 1937-38 business recession.

Export buying has been brisk lately and the foreign price has led the way for the boosts in the domestic quotation.

Sales for foreign shipment were reported above the 11-cent level.

Indications European armament programs might be speeded up, despite the recent peaceful settlement of the Sudeten German question in Czechoslovakia, held out prospects of sustained consumption of the metal from one of the most important sources of buying the last few years.

Following copper on the rise, zinc was boosted .10 of a cent to 5.05 cents a pound, delivered at East St. Louis.

It was the third increase this fall and marked a gain of more than half a cent a pound since mid-year. Last spring zinc sold at 4 cents.

The new quotation was the highest since November last year.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Wheat prices rose a cent a bushel today on the impetus of strong security markets, higher grain quotations abroad the past two days, and Government efforts to bolster farm commodity values.

Hesitancy of many traders to sell wheat at a time when the Government is taking various steps to strengthen the domestic price accounted largely for the lack of pressure on the market.

Wheat closed ½-1 cent higher compared with Tuesday's finish, Dec. 65⅛-¼, May 66¼-⅛, but corn was ¼ off to ⅛ up, Dec. 44⅝-½, May 48-47⅞. Oats were unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market today closed with a mixed tone. British gilt-edged securities were heavy under selling mostly from foreign sources. Domestic railroad issues sold off on poor traffic returns and fears of a general strike by rail employees. Transatlantics moved higher and coppers were firm, following price advances in that metal. International issues were active and strong, stimulated by activity in steel mills. Foreign bonds sold lower.

Paris — Trading continued small and prices held steady in the Bourse today. French rentes finished 15 centimes lower to 90 up and Bank of France stock and Royal Dutch were fractionally higher. Industrials and international shares closed better.

Liverpool—Higher Egyptian markets and strength in the dollar offset easier prices in Bombay. Near months were firm on trade calling and short covering. Final prices were 11 points higher to 4 lower.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	56	55½	55½	— ⅝
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46	46	46	+1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	17	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	22½	21⅞	22½	Oct 6
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	29	29	29	+1½
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	67	65¼	65¼	— ¾
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	31	10	9⅞	10	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	16	1⅛	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	Oct 11
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	8	13	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	13	19⅛	18½	19	+ ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	8	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
192¼	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	9	192	191	192	+1½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 11
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	12	14	13¼	14	+ ⅜
12¼	4½	Allied Stores	54	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	+2
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	88	55½	53⅜	54½	+ ¾
19⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	19¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	13	3⅛	3	3	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	+ ¾
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	*9	68	67	67	— ½
28½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	6	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
23⅛	10	Am Bk Note (.30e)	16	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	11½	11	11	Oct 6
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	7	42⅜	41⅜	42	+1
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	21	105⅛	104½	105⅛	+ ⅞
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	+1
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	12	30	29⅝	30	+1
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	3	50¾	49½	49½	— ⅝
22⅞	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	36	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ¾
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118	117½	118	+1
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	9	9	9	+ ⅜
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	52	14¼	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅞
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	12	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	26	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	17	4½	4¼	4¼	
207⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	18	18	18	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	11	23⅜	22½	22½	+ ½
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	30	11⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	15	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	16	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	12	Am Hidg & L pf	4	29¼	29	29	— ¾
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	*5	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	11¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	4	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Am International	14	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
24⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	51	24⅜	23½	24¼	+2¼
74¼	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	68	67	68	+ ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	*9	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	23	Am Metal (½e)	81	43⅛	41	43	+3¾
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	143	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	35	40½	38	40	+2¾
37⅜	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	45	34¾	32½	34¼	+2¼
18⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	295	19⅛	18¼	19⅛	+1¼
22⅝	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	65	19⅞	19	19¾	+1¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	5	69⅛	68⅝	68⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	11	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	9	20½	20	20	+ ⅜
56¼	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	63	55⅞	54¼	55⅜	+2¾
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	130½	130	130½	Oct 10
59¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+1⅜
34⅜	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	69	35	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	6¼	Am Stores	9	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	6	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	10	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107	105⅜	10⅛	Oct 11
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Oct 10
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	147⅞	147¼	147¼	+ ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	11	86½	87	87	+ ¾
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	19	90	89	90	+ ¾
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ ¼
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	9	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	
13½	6	Am Water Works	127	12¾	11¾	12	+ ½
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Oct 8
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	5	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	33	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
39	21	Anaconda	400	40½	39¾	40½	+2
53½	29	Anacon W & C	12	55	53¾	54½	+ ⅜
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	18	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	8	18½	18	18½	+1
4½	2	A P W Paper	2	3	3	3	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1½
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	+ ¼
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	33	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 10
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	+ ½
48⅛	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	48	46¼	46½	— ¼
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	8	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	9	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	28	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	+2
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	+1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	72	40¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	60⅜	59	60⅜	+1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	16	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W Ind pf	5	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅛
27⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	26	24⅛	22½	23⅜	+1¼
109⅞	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	107¾	107¾	107¾	Oct 11
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	39	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅝
60	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	4	60	60	60	Oct 11
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7⅜	7½	7½	Oct 11
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4	3¾	3¾	Oct 11
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 7
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	61	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	162	12¼	11⅜	12	+ ¾
11	4	Balt & Ohio	62	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	38	22¾	21⅝	22¼	+1
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	8	12¾	12⅛	12½	— ¼
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	53	17⅛	15¾	16¾	+ ⅝
17¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	12	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
19	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19	19	19	+ ½
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115½	113⅞	113⅞	+ ⅜
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Oct 6
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	82	22⅜	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
54	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	6	53¼	52¾	53	— ⅛
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	160	65⅝	63⅝	65⅛	+2⅜
175⅜	123¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	171½	170⅜	171½	— ⅛
106¼	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	107	107	107	+ ¾
29	17¼	Bigelow-Sanford	14	29½	28	29	+1
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	15	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
19¾	10⅝	Blaw-Knox	18	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	80	27⅜	26¼	27	+ ⅞
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	10	30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ⅜
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 11
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	14	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	38	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3¾	3¼	3¼	Oct 7
26¼	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
8⅝	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	4	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	158	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	74	36⅞	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
49¼	20	Brigg&cStrat (2¼e)	2	39½	39½	39½	Oct 8
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	40¼	40	40	
2¾	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Oct 7
10⅝	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 11
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	26	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
27	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+1
22⅛	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	41	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅝
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 8
11¼	5½	Brwick Balke (½e)	7	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	68	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	24	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	19	22⅞	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅞
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	9	35¼	34¼	35¼	+1
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	25	15½	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	46	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
3⅞	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 8
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	9	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	38	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	15	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	6	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	82	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	32	18⅜	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	36	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36½	36½	36½	Oct 11
8½	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—1
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	18¼	17⅝	18¼	
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	4	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	13	99½	97	97¾	+ 1⅜
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	42	55½	54¾	55⅛	+ ⅜
106⅜	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	73	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	+ 6
28¾	12½	Celotex Corp	39	29	28½	29	+ 1½
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	17	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	24	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 11
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 10
52⅞	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	40	56½	54	56⅜	+3¾
12⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	50	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	8	28¼	26⅜	28¼	+2½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Oct 8
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	83	36	35	36	+1¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Oct 6
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	6	3	3	3	Oct 10
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 11
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	13	½	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	4	4	4	Oct 10
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
1	½	Chi M St P & P	4	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17½	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	18	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	36½	36	36½	+1¼
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
1¼	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	⅞	¾	¾	
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Oct 11
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	3	2¼	2	2¼	Oct 10
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 7
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅜e)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
80½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅜e)	299	82⅞	80⅛	82⅝	+3¾
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	5	9	8¾	8¾	
5⅛	2	City Stores	6	4½	4⅜	4½	Oct 11
27	10⅜	Clark Equip	3	26⅜	25⅝	26	+ ¼
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	3	27¾	27½	27½	+ ½
48⅜	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	24	49	48	48⅝	+ ¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	1	1022⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	3	135	135	135	+1
60¾	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60¾	60¾	60¾	Oct 11
14⅝	7½	Colgate Palm P(½a)	22	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	— ⅜
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	31	37½	35¼	36¾	+1¾
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	7	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ½
23⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 8
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	188	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	80½	77	80½	+4½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Oct 11
93½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	96½	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
55	23	Coml Credit (4)	27	55	54⅝	55	+1
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Oct 8
59⅛	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	32	59½	59	59½	+ ¼
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 7
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	159	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	+ ½
2	1	Com'with & South	151	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & Sc pf (3)	20	44⅞	42¾	44¾	+2¾
28	22⅛	Comwlth Ed (1.60)	*56	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	6	7½	7½	7½	— ½
28⅜	15	Congoleum-Nairn	17	28¾	28⅜	28½	+ ½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅞
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	38	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅜
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	231	30⅛	30	30½	+ ⅛
100	82	Cons Edison pf (5)	19	102½	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	1	Consolin Ind	14	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
8⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (3¾k)	18	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Cons Laundries	24	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	*72	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	4	3⅞	4	Oct 11
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 11
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	91	90	91	+3½
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	25	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¾
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	18	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	12	96½	95	96½	+1½
49	36⅛	Cont Can (1½e)	50	46⅜	45	46⅜	+2
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Oct 5
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	12	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	35⅜	34½	35⅞	+1⅛
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	60	28	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
19½	10	Cont

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Turnover of Wool Largest in Three Months; Prices Up

Weekly Wool Review

Another spurt of activty in the market for raw wool is carrying prices upward and toning up the sentiment in the entire trade. The turnover of wool during the past week has been the largest for about three months, with several mills taking liberal quantities of the raw fiber, involving several grades.

Quotations are on the upgrade in most of the different qualities of wool. Fine bright fleeces, graded, fetch 29 to 31 cents in the grease for fine delaine and about seven cents a pound less for clothing wool. Fine territory wools in original bags are selling mostly in the range of 63 to 67c, scoured, for good French combing lengths. Twelve months Texas wools, of staple combing length, choice quality, are selling in the range of 72 to 73c, scoured.

Marked improvement in the wool growing sections of the West is reported in the Boston market, including the turnover of about 500,000 pounds in New Mexico, at the equivalent to 62 to 65c, scoured. Pulled wools are more active with choice white B supers bringing up to 62c and the very best double A around 82c for wools on the delaine strain.

Spinners and combers are sharing in the improvement, with not only a good volume of new contracts being booked, particularly on the fine descriptions, but a decided pick-up in the number of specifications being received against old orders, which is the signal to ship the goods.

Primary markets in Australia are fairly active and firmer. Sales are being consummated and at prices a bit better than the purely nominal quotations of the past few weeks. Australian scoured wool in bond in Boston are quoted from 45 to 52 cents a pound.

Demand for Texas kid mohair, which was so strong within the past week that prices for that grade separately went as high as 73 cents a pound, is a bit less keen, and it can be secured about a nickle under the peak price. Adult mohair is nominal around 43 to 45 cents a pound in original bags.

U. S. Seen Not Ready To Accept Germany's Methods of Trading

WASHINGTON (AP) — Officials handling American foreign commerce said the United States would welcome a trade agreement with Germany, but not on the basis of the German system of trade.

The German system, they pointed out, repeatedly has been declared by Secretary of State Hull and Assistant Secretary of State Sayre, in charge of trade agreements, to be contrary to the American system and incompatible with it.

Informal overtures have been made to the United States by Germany in recent months through speeches by German Secretary of State for Economics, Brinckmann. Secretary Hull responded that the United States was ready to consider an agreement with Germany, but it would have to be on the basis of American conception of trade, which is multilateral and includes the most-favored nation principle.

The German system is bi-lateral, namely separate arrangements with each nation, not applicable to any others, and embraces barter and special currency arrangements.

Officials said they saw no basis for negotiations in German Economics Minister Funk's declaration at Ankara that he intended to seek a treaty on the same method as that used in Turkey. Germany will continue to remain on the United States economic blacklist, they said, as long as she continues to discriminate against American goods.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 13, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	75	75	75	75	
	Birds&Son, Inc	17½	17¼	17¼	17½	
8.75	Bos & Albany	81½	81	81½	80½	
8.00	Bos Edison	125¼	125¼	125¼	127½	
5.00	Bos Elevated	50	49¼	50	48½	
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	15	15	15	14⅝	
	Bos&Me pr pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼	
	Bos&Me st A pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2	
	Copper-Range	7	6¾	6⅞	6½	
3.75a	Ea G&F pf	15	15	15	14⅞	
	Eastern SS	3½	3½	3½	3½	
1.00	Emp Group*	18⅞	18¾	18¾	19¼	
2.50	Fi Nat Stores	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	32⅞	
	Hath Bak B	26c	26c	26c	29c	
	Isle Royale	2½	2½	2½	2½	
.50a	Narr Rac A	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅞	
	Nat Tunnel	2⅛	2	2	2⅛	
6.25a	N E Tel & Tel	97¾	96¼	97	97	
	Pac Mills	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½	
	Quincy Min	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
.60b	Shawmut Asso	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝	
3.10d	Torrington	25	25½	25	25	
c1.00b	Un Twist Dr	20	20	20	21	
	Unit Gas	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	
2.50	Unit Shoe M	80½	80	80	80¼	
1.50	Unit Shoe Mpf	42¼	42	42	43	
	Utah M&T	76c	76c	76c	73c	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	8.21	8.29	8.21	8.28	+.02
December	8.28	8.33	8.28	8.28	—.01
January	8.21	8.26	8.20	8.20	—.02
March	8.20	8.24	8.19	8.19	—.02
May	8.11	8.14	8.09	8.09	—.02
July	8.07	8.09	8.02	8.03	—.03

Spots 8.55, unchanged.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	4.82	4.87	4.82	4.87	
Jan.	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85	
Mar.	4.81	4.85	4.8	1 4.85	

Spots—5.21 up 19.

Silex Company Net Steady

NEW YORK—For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1938, net profit was $239,949 after depreciation, federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits, equal to $1.11 a share on 215,000 shares of capital stock. For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, net profit was $242,268 before surtax on undistributed profits, equal on above number of shares, to $1.13 a share.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	13.26	13.26	13.26	13.26	+.19
March	13.50	13.62	13.50	13.51	+.09

Copper Strike Settled

MEXICO CITY—Settlement of labor trouble between Cananea Copper Co. and workmen, which began September 14, has been announced. Approximately 1,200 employees have returned to their posts.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.20	105.20	105.20
5	3¼s '46-'44	110.2	109.31	109.31
7	4s '54-'44	114.18	114.18	114.18
3	2⅜s '47-'45	106.29	106.29	106.29
1	3⅜s '56-'46	113.15	113.15	113.15
2	3s '48-'46	108.11	108.11	108.11
1	2½s '49-'46	109	109	109
2	4¼s '52-'47	119	119	119
11	2½s '53-'49	102.15	102.15	102.15
8	2½s '52-'50	102.17	102.16	102.17
1	2¾s '54-'51	103.30	103.30	103.30
2	3s '55-'51	107.1	107	107
21	2¾s '60-'55	105.15	104.14	104.14
2	2¾s '59-'56	103.10	103.8	103.8
1	2¾s '63-'58	102.02	102.20	102.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	2¾s '47-'42	105.8	105.8	105.8

Home Owners' Loan

7	2¾s'40-'39	102.18	102.17	102.18
1	2¼s '44-'42	104.11	104.11	104.11
2	3s '52-'44	106.15	106.15	106.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Alleghany 5s '44	74	74	74
9	Alleghany 5s '49	63	62¾	63
19	Allegheny 5s '50 st	34½	34	34½
24	Allis Chalm 4s '52	113	112½	113
22	Am & For P5s 2030	50⅞	50¼	50¼
18	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	102¾	102¾
1	Am Int 5½s '49	100¾	100	100¾
7	Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112⅞
7	Am T & T 3¾s '56	104	104	104
17	Am T & T 3¾s '61	104½	104¼	104¼
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	99¾	98⅞	98⅞
6	Anacon Cop 4½s'50	106¾	106¼	106½
4	Ang C Nitra deb '67	35½	35½	35½
2	Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98½
19	Arm Del 4s '65	90½	90½	90½
19	AT&SF 4s '95	106¾	106¼	106⅝
18	At & SF 4s '95 reg	103¾	103¼	103¼
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95	92½	92½	92½
8	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93	92¾	93
25	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	91	91	91
18	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
14	AT&SF 4½sC-A'62	107	107	107
12	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	83	82⅞	83
10	Atl & Birm 4s '33	20	20	20
10	A C Line 1st4s'52	85½	85¼	85½
1	A C Line 4½s '64	67½	67	67½
9	A C Line 5s '45	81	81	81
4	Aty & Dan 1st4s'48	36	35	36
24	B&O rfg 6s '95	22	21½	21⅞
49	B&O 1st 5s '48	49	49	49
26	B&O rfg 5s '95	21¼	20½	21⅛
26	B&O 5s '96 F	20¾	20½	20½
1	B&O 5s 200 D	20½	20½	20½
124	B&O cv 4½s'60	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛
37	B&O 4s '48	48	47	48
1	B&OSPLE&WV '41	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3	B&O 5s SW '50	32⅝	32½	32½
5	B&O 4s TC '59	35¼	34¾	34¾
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	129¾	129¾	129¾
7	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105½	105½
19	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	99½	99½	99½
58	Beth(Stl 3½s'52	96¼	95¾	96¼
13	Boston&Me 5s '67	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
10	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	24	24	24
2	Boston&Me 5s '55	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
16	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106	106	106
23	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	66	64½	66
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	78	78	78
4	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	105	105	105
17	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
17	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	79⅜	79¼	79¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B'	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Bush Term 5s '55	46½	46	46
13	Can Nat 5s 69 J|y	115¼	115¼	115¼
6	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	118½	118⅜	118⅜
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114	114	114
1	Can Nat2Ry 4½s 56	114¾	114¾	114¾
6	Can Nor 6½s 46	122¾	122⅜	122⅜
3	Can Pac 5s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Can Pac 4½s 46	96¾	96¾	96¾
7	Can Pac 4½s 60	93⅞	93½	93½
14	Can Pac 4s perp	83	82⅝	82⅝
1	Cano C&O 6s 52	103½	103½	103½
1	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6½	5¾	5½
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	10	10	10
11	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101	101	101
30	Cen Pac 5s 60	60	58½	60
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75	75	75
9	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	26	26	26
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	26	26	26
31	Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	84¾	85⅛
2	C & Ohio cn 5s 39	102¼	102¼	102¼
11	C&O 1½s 93	118¼	118¼	118¼
12	C&O 4½s 96D	95⅝	95	95⅝
16	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	95½	94⅞	95½
7	Chi & Alton 3s 49	13¼	13	13
4	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	95¼	94¾	94¾
10	CB&Q gen 4s 58	96⅞	96¾	96¾
1	CB&Q 4s III 49	102⅝	102½	102½
5	CB&Q 4s III 49 reg	99	99	99
2	CB&Q 3½s III 49	97⅜	97¼	97¼
7	Chi & E III 5s 51	15½	14½	15½
1	Chi & E III 5s 51 ct	14½	14½	14½
15	Chic Gt West 4s59	22¼	21	21⅝
2	Chi I & L 4s 47	13	13	13
39	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11¼	10⅝	11
21	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3½	3¾
35	CM&SP 4½s 89E	25	25	25
1	Chi&NW gn 3½s '87	18½	18½	18½
1	Chi&NW 4¼s '87	17	17	17
39	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6	6	6
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10	10	10
3	Chi&NW 3½s '87	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	CRI&P 4s '88	19	19	19
1	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
34	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8¼	8½
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
8	CT Hhe & SE rfg 5s '60	68	68	68
19	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104½	104¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
6	Cinn G & E 3¼s '66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Cin Un Ter 5s '57 C	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	60	60
7	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	111	110	110
4	Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	84⅝	84½	84½
3	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
5	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	73½	73	73
1	Col F&I 5s '70	59¼	59¼	59¼
5	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	95½	95½	95½
1	Columbia G 5s 1961	94	94	94
11	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95¾	95½	95¾
17	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109½	109¼	109½
7	Coml Cred 2¾s '51	102½	102½	102½
1	Coml Cred 3¼s '42	103¼	102¾	103
5	Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
27	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105½	105¼	105½
18	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	109½	109	109
39	Comw Ed cv 3½s '58	108½	108	108¼
94	Conn R cv 3½s '58 nw	106½	108	108¼
11	Con Edis 3½s '48	106	105¾	106
4	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105⅝	105¾
32	Con Edis 3½s '58	103¼	103	103
8	Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
36	Con Oil 3½s '51	103⅞	103½	103¾
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	49	49	49
8	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108⅝	108½	108½
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
1	Container Cor 6s '43	97	97	97
2	Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
2	CubaNoRy 5½s '42	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
4	Cuba RR 5s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
14	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	57	56	57
1	D&RG 4½s 36	14	14	14
16	D&RG 4s '36	14	13½	14
8	D&RG West 5s '78	10¾	10½	10½
10	Det Ed 4½s '61	113⅜	113	113
7	Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110½	110½
10	Det Ed 3½s '66	110	110	110
5	DulMissabe&I 5½s '62	104½	104½	104½
8	Duquesne L 3½s '65	110¼	110	110¼
5	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108	107⅝	108
7	Erie rfg 5s '67	14	14	14
59	Erie rfg 5s '75	14¼	13¾	14¼
7	Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	21¾	21¾
2	Erie cv 4s '53A	18¼	18¼	18¼
9	Erie cv 4s '53B	18	18	18
2	Erie&Jer 6s '55	45	42	45
4	Erie Gene 6s '57	45	45	45
15	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¾	8½	8½
12	Fla ECst 5s "74 ct	8¼	8	8
2	Gen M Accept 3s'46	105½	105½	105½
1	Gen M Accept 3¼s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
15	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	62¼	61½	62¼
3	Goodrich 4¼s'56	99	98¾	98¾
70	Goodrich 6s'45	100	100	100
11	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	79½	75½	79½
2	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	79	79	79
6	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	99½	99¾	99½
13	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	94	93¼	94
10	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	85½	84¾	85½
5	Gulf M&N 5s'50	73½	73½	73½
10	Gulf St Util 4s'66	106¾	106½	106½
1	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	71	70⅝	71
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101½	101½	101½
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	34	33	34
2	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	50¼	50¼	50¼
9	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15¼	15	15
34	Ill Cen 4s'53	48¾	48½	48½
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	53	53	53
42	Ill Cen 4¼s'66	45½	44½	45
11	Ill Cen 5s'55	58	58	58
36	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	52⅝	50¼	52
9	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	48½	47¾	48½
1	Ill Steel 4½s'40	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32	56¼	54½	56¼
5	Interb R Tr 6s'32	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
13	Interb R Tr 5s'6	59⅞	59	59⅞
5	Interlake Iron 4s'47	88	88	88
10	Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	6	5½	5½
9	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	20	19¾	20
1	Int Gt Nor cr 6s'52 B	18	18	18
19	Int Hydro El 6s'44	78⅛	77½	78
4	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	50	49¾	49¾
11	Int Paper 6s'55	88½	87½	87½
21	Int Papers&s'47	94	93½	94
49	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
48	Int T&T 4½s'52	75⅞	73½	75⅞
32	Int T&T 5s '55	76¼	75½	76¼
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	JamesP&Clea 4s '69	58¾	58¾	58¾
3	Jones&Laugh 4½s'61	107	107	107
5	K C South 5s '50	70¾	70½	70¾
5	K C South 3s '50	70½	70½	70½
2	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	95	95	95
19	Koppers Co 4s '51	102	101¾	101⅞
3	Kresge Found 4s '45	104	104	104
10	Kresge Found 3½s '47	99½	99½	99½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	56½	55½	55½
5	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	55¾	55¾	55¾
2	Lac Gas 5s '39	86	86	86
10	Laclede Stl inc '78	33¾	33½	33¾
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	63	63	63
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	30	30	30
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	16⅞	16⅞
35	Leh Val 4s 2003	17	16½	16½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
4	Liggett & M 5s '51	124½	124	124
8	Liquid Carb 4s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
13	Loews 3½s '46	102	101¾	102
3	Long Is rfg 4s '49	81¼	81½	81½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15* Util
Today's close†	152.27‡	31.23	22.52
Net change	+2.86	+.79	+.72
Tuesday	149.41	30.44	21.80
1938 high	152.27‡	32.33	22.55
1938 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

†Preliminary. *Twenty utilities prior to June 2, 1938. ‡New high.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	62¾	62	62
8	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	59	58½	59
22	Nor Pac 4s '97	83¾	83	83¾
5	Nor Pac 2s 2047	83¾	83	83¾
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	52	52	52
8	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	105¼	105	105¼
1	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	7½	7½	7½
10	Ogden&L Cha 4s '48st	4¼	4	4¼
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅝	99½	99⅝
10	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	102¾	102½	102¾
2	Ont Pw N Fail 5s '43	113⅝	113⅛	113⅛
5	OreRR & Nav 4s '46	107	106⅞	107
22	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	102⅝	102½	102⅝
10	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	103⅝	103⅜	103½
5	Pac T&T 3¾s '66C	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	62¾	62¾	62¾
3	Pen Co 4s '63	94½	94½	94½
1	Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	105¼	105¼	105¼
74	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	103¼	102⅞	103¼
12	Pen RR gen 5s '68	105	103¼	105
7	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117	117	117
6	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96	95¾	95⅞
1	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84	84	84
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	92½	92½	92½
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	93	93	93
1	Pen RR 4s '48	111	111	111
4	Pen RR 4s '48 st	111	111	111
12	Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¼	88	88
36	Pen RR 3½s '52	82¾	81½	82¾
7	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
5	Pere Marq 5s '56	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
7	Pheips Dodge 3½s '52	115¾	115	115¾
36	Phila Co 5s '67	95⅜	95	95¼
18	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	109⅞	109⅞
8	Phil Read C&I 5s '49	4½	4	4
10	Ph Reav C&I 6s '49	7	7	7
10	Philippine Ry 4s '37	16	15¾	16
34	Phillips Pet 3s '48	109½	108½	109½
12	PCC & SL 5s '70A	102½	101¾	102¼
2	PCC & SL 5s '75B	102	102	102
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	61½	61¼	61½
10	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16⅞	16½	16½
2	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	82	82	82
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	96½	96½	96½
9	Readg 4½s '97A	76	75¾	75¾
10	Readg 4½s '97B	76	76	76
2	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56½	56	56½
18	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103	102¾	103
10	Republic Steel 4½s'61	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	91½	91½	91½
2	Revere Cop&Bs4½s'56	101	101	101
3	Richfield Oil 4s '52	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
2	Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	17	16¾	17
13	Safeway Stores 5s '47	104½	103⅝	103⅝
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	StLRM&Pac 5s'55	57	57	57
3	StLSF 5s B '50ct	10	10	10
4	St LSF 4½s'78	11	10¾	11
5	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9½	9½	9½
4	St L S F 4s '50 A	12¾	11¾	11¾
1	St L S F 4s '50A ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	St L SW 5s '52	22¼	22¼	22¼
2	St L SW rfg 5s '90	15¼	15¼	15¼
3	StPaul Un Dep 5s '72	116	116	116
1	San Diego G&E 4s'65	110	110	110
10	Santa Fe P&C 5s '52	108¾	108½	108¾
4	Schulco 6¼s '46 B	27	26	27
2	Scioto V&N E 4s '89	116½	116¼	116½
27	Seab AL cn 6s '45	9	9	9
12	Sea A L 4s '50 st	15	15	15
52	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A	4	3¾	3¾
14	SeaAllFla 6s35Bct	3¼	3½	3¼
7	Shell Un 3½s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
2	Simmons 4s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
6	Socony Vac Oil3½s50	106	105⅞	106
1	So Bell T&T 3¾s'62	105	105	105
4	Sou Pac 4½s '81	55½	54¾	54¾
60	Sou Pac 4½s '81	54⅝	53	54½
26	So Pac 4½s '69	54⅞	53¼	54¼
2	So Pac rfg 4s '55	71	71	71
9	So Pac cit 4s '49	56⅛	54½	56⅛
12	So Pac 2½s '46	65	65	65
11	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	60⅞	60	60
48	South Ry 6½s '56	72	70	71
30	South Ry gen 6s '56	69	66	68
36	South Ry cn 5s '94	79½	79	79½
127	South Ry gen 4s '56	53⅜	51¾	53
4	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110¾	110	110
30	S W Bell Tel3s'68	102¾	102½	102⅝
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104¼	104	104
50	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	101½	101⅜	101⅜
5	Studebaker cv 4½s '45	83	80	81
27	Swift & Co 3¼s'50	107	106⅞	107
24	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	97	96¼	96¼
18	T RR A St L 4s 53	102¾	102¾	102¾
25	TexCorp 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	86	86	86
18	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¾	7½	7¾
	ThirdAve 4s '60	40	39⅜	40
1	TideWatAssoO3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Un El Mo 3¼s '62	109	109	109
2	Union Oil Cal 5s '42	117	117	117
2	U

Home Building Tops 1937; Bolsters Autumn Business Upturn

Boston Exchange Celebrates 104th Year of Founding

By the Associated Press

"The street" turned back the clock today to an era when New England capital bolstered the westward tide of an expanding nation.

Within earshot of the bustle of Boston's financial district, financiers gathered in the Boston Stock Exchange to celebrate the 104th anniversary of the institution where life was given to many of the great railroads and mines of the West.

Among the largest of the country's trading marts, the Boston Exchange failed but once to open its doors for trading on a business day—and then only at the request of the President of the United States at the time of the World War.

It has survived financial storms and depressions—even the panic of 1837 when some of the other exchanges suspended activities.

Men called its first years "the golden age of borrowing," and the availability of capital was a great stimulant to the pioneering spirit of all Atlantic Seaboard cities, particularly Boston.

The exchange became the funnel through which capital flowed from New England into all sorts of enterprises. Trading on its floors marked the beginning of such railroads as the Michigan Central, Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Mexican Central, and such western mines as Calumet & Hecla, and Copper Range.

Among leading business enterprises of the nation which got their start there are the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, the United Fruit Company, New England Telephone Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company and scores of other institutions which have yielded millions of dollars in dividends to shareholders.

The exchange was founded in October of 1834 by 13 businessmen whose aim was to standardize the business of security trading and to create a center for the even flow of capital into industry, commerce and other business.

Those were days ripe for such an enterprise. It was the era of the birth of American railroads. It was a period of settlement for a number of foreign difficulties, particularly between England and France, and there was a corresponding growth in the available investment and speculative capital of those two countries.

American credit was excellent, due to liquidation of the national debt, and large amounts of English and French money sought an outlet in the U. S.

It limits its membership today to 139.

Packard Contract Ratified

DETROIT — The new one-year contract between Packard Motor Car Co. and the UAW was ratified by the union's Packard local at a membership meeting.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Unions Produce Own Program For Solution of Rail Problem

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A railroad labor leader pleaded with management today to withdraw its demand for a 15 per cent wage reduction and team up with employes and the Federal Government in a comprehensive rehabilitation program.

George M. Harrison, spokesman for 18 brotherhoods before the Emergency Fact-Finding Board, contended he had proved that a wage cut would offer no solution to the industry's problems.

To solve them, he asked railroad officialdom to consider a long range program involving co-ordination of competing forms of transportation, Government loans to railroads who agreed to the program, reorganization of railroad finances, and revision of rate structures.

Referring to the strike already voted by nearly 1,000,000 workers in protest against the wage reduction, Mr. Harrison told the presidentially-appointed board that there could be no progress until the wage dispute was out of the way.

"Railroad labor," he observed, "cannot fight a battle with management over wages with the right hand, and co-operate with management with its left hand.

Offer Own Program

"In my judgment," he said in reference to the wage cut proposal, "the railroads should withdraw this. Business is getting better and we now have the promise of the President that he will assist in rehabilitation."

Mr. Roosevelt has appointed a joint committee, Mr. Harrison said, "to develop a comprehensive railroad legislative program that the President might sponsor in the next session of Congress to set the railroad house in order."

"Of course, you realize I can't quote the President directly but he indicated his desire to have a program for the future of the railroads."

The labor leader said the brotherhoods had approved this program:

Competition—placing all forms of transportation, water, land and air, under the same Federal regulations and letting the public choose which it wishes.

Equipment—use of lighter and speedier railroad equipment for more frequent railroad service. Mr. Harrison said the Government could safely advance necessary funds.

Co-ordination—study of competing forms of transportation to determine most efficient in each zone. Mr. Harrison said all forms of transportation might operate to support one another.

Would Change Policy on Rates

Rates—establishement of rates which would permit railroads to accumulate a reasonable reserve. The labor leader said at present rates were boosted in periods of depression, when they should go down to encourage business expansion.

Finances—placing a definite limit on the amount of reserves that railroads could accumulate or pay out in dividends, with a limit on bonded debts similar to existing national bank limits on property mortgages.

Reorganization — Mr. Harrison said a 10-year probation period should be established for reorganization railroads to reduce the burden of fixed charges and reduce debt structure to 50 per cent of property values based on rate-making purposes. After ten years this reorganization would become mandatory.

Consolidations—approval of these by interchange of capital, when approved by ICC after searching investigation.

Mr. Harrison previously urged the board to segregate the nation's railroads into three groups before passing judgment upon the wage cut. He testified that about one-third of the railroads were in sound financial shape and well able to pay present wages, while another third were in receivership or trusteeship and did not have to meet fixed charges.

"It's the middle group that is the problem child of the industry and the designation is not mine," he said. "It's that prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission for a group appointed by President Roosevelt to study the industry."

The Problem Children

Mr. Harison submitted a chart listing the "problem" railroads as follows:

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; Erie Railroad Company (including Chicago & Erie); New Jersey & New York Railroad Company; New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad (including Wilkes-Barre & Eastern); Lehigh & New England Railroad Company; New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company; New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company; Pere Marquette Railroad Company; Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad Company; Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company; Wabash Railway Company; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company; Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Company; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company; Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company; Western Maryland Railway Company; Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company; Virginian Railway Company; Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company; Florida East Coast Railway Company; Georgia & Florida Railroad (including Statesboro Northern Railway); Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Company; Illinois Central Railroad Company; Norfolk Southern Railroad Company; Seaboard Airline Railway Company; New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company; Southern Railway Company; Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Railway Company (including Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg Railway Company); Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company; Chicago Great Western Railroad Company; Great Northern Railway Company; Green Bay & Western Railroad Company; Northern Pacific Railway Company; Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company and affiliated companies; Colorado & Southern Railway Company; Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company; Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company; Western Pacific Railroad Company; St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company; Kansas City Southern Railway Company; Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company; Midland Valley Railroad Company; Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company and controlled companies; Missouri Pacific Railroad Company; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company; Texas & Pacific Railway Company; St. Louis Southwestern Railway company and affiliated companies.

European Gold Flow To U. S. Continues To Break Records

NEW YORK (AP)—Incoming ocean liners were estimated to have brought in Tuesday approximately $45,000,000 additional gold, making upwards of $125,000,000 to have arrived since Saturday from Europe in a record-breaking flow resulting from the recent war-frightened flight of capital to New York.

An accurate check on the inflow was not obtainable because the bulk of the metal shipments was believed to be for account of the U. S. Treasury's stabilization fund, which has been co-operating with British and French control funds to maintain order in the foreign exchange market.

From all indications the latest gold arrivals have pushed the United States' holdings of the yellow metal close to or above $14,000,000,000, representing more than half the world's recorded monetary supply. Never in history has so much gold been assembled in custody of a single agent.

The frantic rush to get gold and dollars was illustrated in a second consignment of metal from Glasgow, Scotland, usually far off the beaten path of international gold movements. It was explained the gold had been sent by way of Scotland to take advantage of sailings at the height of the recent shift of funds from Europe.

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

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DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

Home Building Is Seen as Backbone Of Trade Revival

NEW YORK (AP)—New home building, opening a vast field of expenditure for construction materials and household equipment, stood out in the business picture today as the backbone of what analysts described as a clearly-defined autumn revival trend.

Latest data, showing residential building running well ahead of 1937 in contrast with a lag in most industries, bolstered the bid of "home sweet home" to be the 1938 theme song of business.

The F. W. Dodge Corp., gatherer of building data, reported contracts awarded last month for dwelling accomodations of all kinds in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains totaled $99,574,000 compared with $65,590,000 in September last year, an increase of 52 per cent.

Housing Leads Industry

The September total was a little under the August figure of $99,732,000. But F. W. Dodge Corp. noted the daily average of September was "somewhat higher than the August daily average whereas there is usually a seasonal decline in September."

Contributing to the September total were two big housing projects in New York City, including the first slum clearance undertaking in the new Federal-financed home program, which the F. W. Dodge Corp. hailed as "forerunners" of more to come.

September contracts added to a mounting backlog of awards holding prospects of expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for labor, materials, and household equipment in months to come.

Already, analysts say, the rise in home construction has been felt widely through industry. It has been marking out the path for a recovery which has lifted the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production from 77 last spring to about 90 per cent of the 1923-25 average in September.

Falling in step with home construction, steel output has about doubled since mid-July. Mining, textile production and other major industries have climbed steadily out of the winter and spring depths of the 1937-38 depression.

Expansion Plans Stimulated

This week steel production rose to 51.4 per cent of capacity, the highest in about a year, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported. Last autumn steel production was leading business recession in a record-breaking slide.

Removal of war fears lately seems to have stimulated expansion plans, judging by brisk trade in textile and certain other wholesale and basic material markets the last two weeks.

The motor industry, leader of the 1933-37 recovery, has stepped into line to lend its support to the rising trend with a rapid stepping up of assembly lines in the manufacture of 1939 cars.

But it is residential building which has been the center of attraction in financial circles. New homes, analysts point out, start a circle of spending for furniture, electrical equipment, and decorations, generating business that keeps going long after a mortgage contract is signed and construction started.

The home construction is credited with having been the spark plug of more than one enduring business upturn in the past. Many contend it has gotten a long start toward repeating that role.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Housing Officials heard Federal agency heads outline hopes for rapid expansion of the home building and financing program.

Nathan Straus, housing Authority Administrator, told representatives from local housing groups, his agency intended to initiate construction of 5,000 additional dwelling units in the immediate future. More than 5,000 dwelling units are under construction now, he said.

Mr. Straus added that $573,723,000 had been set aside for 142 cities in 27 states and that loans had been approved for 81 projects in 43 cities in 19 states with a contemplated total expenditure of $202,807,000.

Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, said the insuring by his agency of over $2,000,000,000 worth of new construction, home repairs and improvements was "a ridiculously small figure in the light of the need that exists."

Discussing the loss record of the Housing Administration he said that only 331 properties had been taken over by the Administration in the course of writing $1,200,000,000 of housing insurance. The loss he said was less than $70,000.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator, declared America had been overlooking rural slums.

"Probably a larger proportion of the farm than the city population is living in overcrowded, unsanitary homes," Mr. Alexander said.

Sub-standard housing, he asserted, is most common in the Pacific Coast states. He said 25,000 migrant farm laborers are living there "in ragged tents and second hand automobiles." In 14 southern states, he added, the average value of tenant homes is $350.

Month's Newsprint Output in Canada Highest for Year

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian newsprint production in September reached 231,940 tons, highest monthly figure of the year, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported. Newsprint shipments last month, estimated at 230,346 tons, also reached a 1938 high.

September output of Canadian mills though 25.7 per cent below the figure for the corresponding month last year was 5.4 per cent higher than August production.

Shipments compared with September, 1937, were down 23.4 per cent but higher than August shipments by 12.7 per cent, largely due to expansion in overseas exports.

The association placed total North American production in September at 322,553 tons, compared with 300,726 tons in August and 421,104 in September last year. North American shipments were 322,470 tons, compared with 291,487 tons in August and 406,834 the previous September.

North American manufacturers' stock at the end of last month were 271,892 tons compared with 281,809 in August. "Normal" stock total is 279,530 tons.

Bank Clearings Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities of the United States in the five-day week ended October 12 topped the similar 1937 week for the first time since the week of June 8, although they were sharply below the preceding week due to the Columbus Day Holiday, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total for the latest period of $4,455,516,000 was 2.8 per cent above $4,333,984,000 a year ago, also a short week, due largely to the sharp upturn in New York. This compared with $5,923,969,000 in the preceding week. The year-to-year comparison in the previous week showed a 3.3 per cent drop.

Turnoveg at New York amounted to $2,874,525,000, a gain of 15.6 per cent over $2,485,647,000 in 1937 while the aggregate at outside centers of $1,580,991,000 represented a drop of 14.5 per cent from $1,848,337,000 last year.

With the exception of New Orleans, where clearings were up 15.1 per cent, all other outside cities showed declines from last year. Prominent were: Minneapolis 30.9 per cent, Detroit 29.8, St. Louis 24.6, Pittsburgh 24.4, Buffalo 23.9 and Omaha 23.8.

Chicago volume of $231,000,000 was 15.8 per cent below $237,300,000 in 1937.

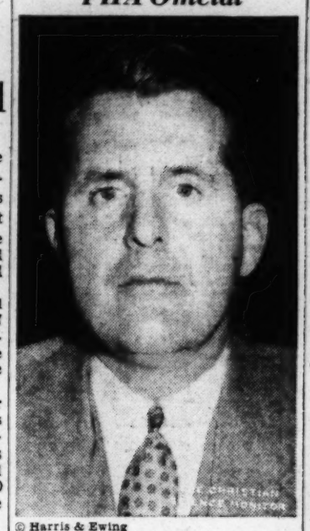
United Telephone Files Under the Bankruptcy Act

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A plan for reorganization of the United Telephone & Electric Company under section 77b of the National Bankruptcy Act was presented to Judge John P. Nields today in Federal Court.

It provides for creation of a holding company, to be chartered in Kansas. The reorganization would be carried out by a committee of five, known as reorganization managers, representing the various types of security holders in the company.

Counsel for the company, in presenting the plan, said it had been approved by the Securities Exchange and the stockholders.

FHA Official



© Harris & Ewing

Raymond Cahill

Named Deputy Federal Housing Administrator in Charge of Small Home Mortgage Insurance. It is estimated that there is $1,000,000,000 of mortgages on 300,000 homes.

Wallace Finishing 4-Point Program To Help Farmers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and his aides are completing a four-point program designed to quiet rumblings of dissatisfaction over heavy crop surpluses and low farm prices.

This program includes:

1. Continuation of the existing crop control law, with referenda on marketing quotas to keep next year's cotton, tobacco, rice and wheat crops in line with expected needs.

2. A recommendation to Congress that it revive processing taxes invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1936. Funds raised by the taxes would supplement present farm subsidies.

3. Greater emphasis on expanding domestic markets for surplus farm products.

4. Reorganization of the Agriculture Department, announced a few days ago, for greater efficiency in serving farmers.

Assistants said Mr. Wallace believed this program would fortify the Administration against any proposals at the next session of Congress for outright fixing of farm prices at sharply increased levels.

The Federal Crop Reporting Board emphasized in its October report yesterday that abundant supplies of most food, feed, forage, tobacco and cotton crops are in prospect. The major crops facing excessive surpluses include cotton, wheat, and possibly corn and rice.

The general level of farm prices is the lowest since 1934, because of heavy supplies and the business recession. Officials have estimated that the national farm income this year will be about a billion dollars less than in 1937.

Officials said that under Secretary Wallace's program growers would be asked to restrict plantings next year and to approve marketing quotas, under which excessive production would be taxed if sold. The department plans to hold referenda on cotton, tobacco and rice marketing quotas early in December.

Officials said it was possible the Administration would ask Congress for a substantial increase in the appropriation to buy surplus farm products for distribution to relief families and to subsidize the consumption of such products by low-income families. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was about $79,000,000.

The departmental reorganization program, placing all planning and policy-making functions in one bureau, is designed to eliminate much "red tape" and to speed up payment of subsidies.

Power Production Still Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended October 8 totaled 2,154,449,000 kilowatthours, a gain of .7 of 1 per cent over the revised figure of 2,139,142,000 in the preceding week, but was 5.5 per cent below 2,280,065,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage declines according to major geographic areas—with the exception of a .4 of 1 per cent gain on the Pacific Coast—were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 7.2, Middle Atlantic 1.5, Central Industrial 10.4, West Central 4.5, Southern States 3.1, Rocky Mountain 16.8.

Gloversville Leather Plant Reopens Oct. 17

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—The leather dressing plant of G. Levor & Co., idle since May, will resume operations next Monday with a force of 300 employees, Samuel Rothschild, President of the concern, said.

Mr. Rothschild said the decision was reached after former employees had agreed to accept a wage reduction if the plant was re-opened.

Railway Employment Up

WASHINGTON—ICC bureau of statistics reported that as of Sept. 15 there were 961,868 employees on Class I railroads, an increase of 2.41 per cent over the 939,268 employees in service on Aug. 15 this year. Number of employees was 15.1 per cent under the total reported for Sept. 15, 1937, when 1,133,227 employees were in service. Largest increases were shown in maintenance forces and in the train and engine service bracket.

Pie on Incomes Pinned on Bread Seems Probable

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign consumers, according to the theory.

Need for some project to rehabilitate American farm income springs directly from this year's magnificent crops, following on last year's abundant harvests in many lines. A picture of this cornucopia of abundance came earlier this week in the Department of Agriculture's annual crop summary.

Big Crops Seem General

Twenty-seven different crops are reported in the Department's lists. Of them, 14—and this includes most of the major crops—show a larger harvest this year than in 1937, and also larger than the 1927-36 average. In some of these, the crop is the largest on historical record. In six other crops, this year's harvest is bigger than the 1927-36 average, but not greater than last year's. In only seven crops is production smaller than for last year and the 10-year average.

There are two major consequences of this harvest affecting, put together, every person in the United States: (1) prices for consumers are bound to be lower; (2) farm income suffers, although the larger harvest to some extent compensates for lower prices.

Gross farm income, including Government payments, in 1937 ran to $10,003,000,000. This year it is estimated at $8,750,000,000. The value of what the farmer sells (which means the foregoing minus what the farmer uses himself) totaled $8,600,000,000 in 1937 and is estimated at $7,500,000,000 in 1938, again including income from Government payments.

These figures, which reflect possible surpluses being piled up in staple crops, succinctly indicate why Secretary Wallace is not the happiest Cabinet member in Washington today. And they also reveal why there is so much talk of "farm revolt" and so much actual grumbling in the farm areas.

Brighter for Consumer

But for the consumer, things look much brighter—also it should always be remembered that the farmer is one of the biggest consumers, and that if his income is poor he won't buy so many automobiles and refrigerators and radios, and there won't be so much purchasing power in industrial sectors.

Nevertheless, the United States faces one of its lush periods for the gourmet, and for the families which still have purchasing power. If the decline in farm income is partly compensated by better industrial conditions generally, things look genuinely rosy for the consumer.

Moreover, if the new plan for a two-price system is applied, presumably the lower-income groups would dip into the splendid harvests at a cut-rate, the farmers would benefit by better prices, but the higher level of farm prices would not be so high as to deprive the upper two-thirds of consumers of the advantages implicit in the size of the crop.

Take a day's menu:

Breakfast

Grapefruit. The new grapefruit crop is estimated at 41,000,000 boxes, or nearly 10,000,000 boxes above the previous highest figure. Husbands may look to lots of grapefruit on their breakfast tables this year.

Cereal. All grains grew this year in abundance.

Cream. There is ample feed to winter livestock—more than in any year since 1925.

Eggs. Production is about what it was last year—a bumper crop— but an exceptionally large crop of pullets has begun to come into production.

Ham or Bacon. The corn crop is above the 10-year average, but no larger than last year's, and the price is low, so hogs should be pretty inexpensive.

Toast. The wheat crop is the third largest of record, and the price is half what it was last year.

Marmalade and Jam. Oranges are running ahead of last year's record crop, and this affects orange juice as well as marmalade, while most fruits show above average harvests —and that means more jam.

Luncheon or Dinner

Soup. (See next two items, from which it looks like a big soup year.)

Meats. Here the abundance of feedstuffs, and the gradual restoration of herds, are prime factors, furnishing increasingly good quantity and quality.

Vegetables. Twenty per cent greater than last year. Late cabbage, says the Department of Agriculture, "increasing significantly." Lima beans, carrots, celery, cucumbers, onions, peas and tomatoes are heavier than a year ago. But wax beans, beets, cauliflower, lettuce, peppers and spinach are somewhat smaller. Considering all vegetables, production is 15 per cent above the 10-year average.

Poultry. Very good. Bumper crop of turkeys, as well as of chickens. But cranberry sauce very bad—about half the size of last year's big crop.

Fruits (for pie, etc.). Apples badly hit by the New England storm; citrus fruits and pears showing record high figures; grapes below last year and peaches only average. Prunes well above average. For all fruits, production 2 per cent above the 10-year average but 21 per cent under last year.

Sugar. Above average yield for sugar beet, showing record yields per acre, while cane sugar shows an outstanding high record for both yield and production.

So, all told, it's a sweet and succulent year for the consumer—and maybe if enough of him are able to consume, the added purchases will help compensate the farmer for lower prices. **Erwin D. Canham**

Farm Loan Bonds Called

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal Land Banks will call $14,016,440 worth of bonds for payment on Nov. 1. These are individual farm loan bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest and dated in 1928.

Steel Operations Advance 2½ P. C. To 51½ P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—A break of $4 a ton in the price of some flat rolled steel products is the culmination of irregularities in quotations over recent weeks, said Iron Age in its weekly review of steel trade conditions.

"This outright decline," the review continued, "which has affected hot and cold rolled steel sheets, enameling sheets, long ternes and hot rolled strip, originated at Detroit, but has quickly extended into a wider area."

The review reported a gain in the steel ingot production rate to 51.5 per cent of capacity from 49 per cent in the previous week and declared it was "the sharpest rise within one week this year excepting post-holiday recoveries.

"New business in steel has gained consistently during the past two weeks. All products have not been affected in the same degree, but most of them have had moderate gains.

"Releases of structural shapes against recent construction contracts have shown conspicuous improvement and account in part for a 3-point gain in operations at Pittsburgh to 41 per cent.

"An expanding volume of automobile steel tonnage is expected this week. Shipbuilding tonnage promises to become a more important factor soon.

"One of the largest inquiries for railroad equipment in some time is from the Union Pacific, which will buy 30 locomotives."

New York Air Brake Cuts Loss in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — New York Air Brake Co., after sustaining fairly substantial losses for the first six months of 1938, is understood to have reduced its net loss in August, with the indication that the deficit for September and succeeding months will be far below the average for the first half year.

The August improvement was contributed to by a reduction of costs. The company also is getting a certain amount of replacement business as carriers change over to the new "AB" brake from the old "K" type. It is not believed New York Air Brake shares in the Brake business for the 5700 cars purchased recently by Southern Railway.

Pending plans for rail aid legislation have improved the equipment outlook somewhat, but until basic wage and rate questions are settled and traffic shows further gains, equipment men are not looking for a real bulge in buying.

Maine Central Net

PORTLAND, Maine—Net income of $15,488 over and above its fixed charges was earned by the Maine Central Railroad in August, it is shown in the monthly financial statement. This is an improvement of $8,779 over the results of August, 1937. While revenues of the road in the month showed a decrease of $121,540 (or 12 per cent) as compared with August last year, management reduced operating expenses $135,032 (or 17.3 per cent).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Jewell Show novel, fast-selling "RUBY" 21-Folder $1 Assortment. You make 100% profit. 11 other big value assortments. Personal Christmas Cards. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln St., Dept. I-D Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Winners! Earn extra money daily showing our Different Kind $1 Christmas Box. You make 50c a box profit; complete line box assortments; 50 for $1 Personals; no experience needed; free sample offer. SCHWER, Dept. J-170 Westfield Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-57, Mass.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD IDEA — Sender writes name—presto, it appears in raised gold! 21 Christmas cards with "EmbossO" ink, sells for $1 Profit 100% Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas cards, 11 Other assts. Get samples. Friendship, 888 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL "America's Favorite" Christmas Card Assortment, 21 beautiful folders, $1 retail, 100% profit. 7 other assts. Large selection Personal Christmas Cards, low as 50 for $1, with name. Free sample offer. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. BEL, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick. Sell double value Christmas Cards, 1938 Leaders, Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 53-D, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS—Famous Everwear Hosiery, Priscilla Lingerie, other lines; build profitable business selling these competitively priced, high quality lines to friends, co-workers; big commissions; special sampling offers. Newmark Co., 154 Nassau St., New York City.

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POSITIVELY highest prices: antiques, china, glass, bric-a-bric, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2366 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

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MT. VERNON, N. Y., One Park Lane. In a charming, quiet neighborhood, North Columbus and Lincoln Avenues; only two delightful six-room apartments, beautifully planned for spacious and comfortable living; sun porches, fireplaces, no skimping on closets; references required. ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT, Tel. Oakwood 7226, Larchmont 327.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE furnished three-room apartment, private entrance, kitchen, bath. YOUNG, 1350 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Greenfield Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings, and Window Shades. 18 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding Specialists—Hair mattresses converted into innerspring mattresses; box springs sterilized, made over; complete line Simmons products. 431 Amsterdam Ave. TR. 7-8195, N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the utmost day fashions.
IDA GORDON
19 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

IDEAL CORSET SHOP
4611 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Garments for Every Figure. WI. 6-5017

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art, WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Thoroughly experienced operator, one with following preferred. Marie L. Montgomery Beauty Salon, Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 8th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

LOVING home offered permanent lady guest; care if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 6134.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PLEASANTVILLE, NEW YORK — Colonial modern home, 6 rooms, sunporch; gas heat; 2-car garage; select convenient neighborhood; hour Grand Central. HAINES, 17 Brookfield Place.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE, Rugs and Bedding may be purchased reasonably from New York wholesale houses. MRS. LUDWIG, 171 Fourth Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3823.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDecombe 4-1312.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

PAYING GUESTS

M'FINGAL INN, WATERTOWN, CONN.
Modern accommodations; clean, restful; excellent food and service; 4½ acres; near Center; transportation to Christian Science church; seasonal monthly and yearly rates. Booklet. Tel. 731. JOHN SCHERER, Prop.

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING BABY GRAND, excellent condition; $350 cash; 516 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square, Boston.

CHICKERING GRAND. Excellent Tone. Real Bargain. Terms. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston St., Boston. $125

PRINTS AND ETCHINGS

SALE—Beautiful prints; Flowers, fashions, maps; colonial and English; 25c up; guaranteed original old; fine French framing in good taste. CHAGNON, 26 West 46th, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAIN — Beautiful modern, detached house can be bought for $5900; 6 rooms, porch, breakfast nook, unfinished attic; garage; good location. SIEGLER, 116-50 200th St. St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Laurelton 8-2357.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
29 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments
FRANKLIN E. TYNDELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

FOR SALE—Conn. Stone farm house, 8 rooms, 3 baths; oil heat; 2-car garage; wood-burning fireplace; 3 acres; 58 min. to New York City; Price $25,000. J. A. SPOONER, South Norwalk, Conn.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values; attractive apartments with country outlook; land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractively renovated, sunny corner, convenient bath, telephone; weekly, monthly; moderate; references. Endicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9-A)—Cheerful, new, outside studios; single-double; innerspring mattresses, club chairs, water; refined environment.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; 9 Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 56)—Sunny studio rooms, tastefully furnished; $7-$12; also 3-room apt.-dinette; clean, quiet.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., 80-15 232 Street—Two cheerful furnished rooms, private bath; suitable one or two persons; garage.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, Repairing, etc. Delivery Service, 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-5555.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN with some experience in foundry work wants position which offers advancement. Best of references. A. E. NICHOLS, Roosevelt Apts., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTRACTIVE young lady wishes permanent secretarial position; experienced, alert, conscientious; references. Gandy, 601 West 113th St., N. Y. C., UNiversity 4-4146.

WOMAN, having helped two concerns build national reputation and volume, seeking similar employment in New York. Write Box G-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DRAWING, PAINTING, ETCHING, pen and ink; unfoldment of talent a specialty; children or adults; classes or private instruction. MARGARET MANUEL (Member Soc. American Etchers), 113 West 76th St., N. Y. C. SUsquehanna 7-8068.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable piano teacher with European method. MRS. ROSE LA MANNA, 229 East 4th St. WI. 6-4757.

KATHERINE LA SHECK
Teacher of Singing
532 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. GA. 2172

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Saturday—Last Day of Our
GREAT FALL SALE
Savings for Every Home and Family
HOWLAND'S

MEIGS
Complete Sizes and Colors
WOMEN'S
Slip-On Sweaters
$1.95

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds — Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 1397-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GERTRUDE of GREENWICH
Children's Clothes Made to Order
Adult Dress Making
319 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 4863-J

Silent
GAS Refrigerators
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

FAY ARNEMANN
Dressmaking, Cleaning and Dyeing
MILDRED KELLEY
Town and Country Clothes
$6.95 to $29.50
347 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 752
Opp. Post Office

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

"WEAR-EVER"
ALUMINUM SALE
New Grill Roaster
It Roasts—Broils—Bakes
Greenwich Hardware Co.

Wedding Gifts
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Jewelers
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

delicatessen — The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

GRAHAM BREAD
(Sliced or Unsliced)
14c a loaf
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

MERIDEN

SQUARE DEAL TAILOR
LADIES' TAILORING
Done
Reliable and Satisfactory
COR. W. MAIN and HANOVER STS.

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2860

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Try a ZOTOS *Permanent Wave*
Shampooing, Finger-Waving
Marcelling
Manicuring Haircutting
350 Main St., Middletown 'Phone 350

More for Your Money
Silvertone Radios
Honor-Bilt Furniture Servistan Rugs
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
343 Main St. 'Phone 3090

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. Phone 1158
New Britain Conn.

GULF
Fuel Oil
Range Oil
Hardware City Fuel Co.
102 West Main St., Next to Post Office
Ph. 531

NEW CANAAN

Now is the time to recondition your hair to bring out its beauty for the latest style hair-do. Visit our fully equipped, up-to-the-minute shop.
Louise Beauty Shop
48 Elm Street, New Canaan

STATIONERY ‹› BOOKS
RADIOS ‹› GIFTS
Lending Library
SEYMOUR SHOP
34 Elm Street, New Canaan

The Thread & Needle Shop
GIFTS
Sportswear—Underwear
Shop Now for Christmas
44 ELM ST., NEW CANAAN

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
92 BAILEY ST 8-4824

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes
and The Ferris-Devine Co.
Coal and Fuel Oil
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St.—First St.—Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 55 Tel. 652
24-Hour Service

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL
KENNETH MACKENZIE
HARRIS TWEED TOPCOATS
$29.95 Value $38.00

FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
965 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

WE CELEBRATE *Our* 70th ANNIVERSARY
Sale Starts Thursday, October 13
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

PHONE 4-6373 — Oriental Rugs of Merit in Stock
N. SARADJIAN
Quality Cleaning and Expert Repairing of Domestic and Oriental Rugs
STORAGE
135 MAIN STREET

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
"Perrin" Make Gloves for Women
insure that perfect finish to the Fall Ensemble which is so desirable.
Prices $1.98 to $3.98

DRESSY COATS
Elegantly Furred and Superbly Tailored
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN ST., WATERBURY
Keep Them Warm
CHILDREN'S COATS
of sturdy materials—beautifully lined and interlined. Sizes run as high as 16.
$2.98 to $24.50
The Miller & Peck Co.

A Fine Selection of
WINTER COATS
Luxuriously Trimmed With Rich Furs
Sugenheimer's
64 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625
Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

Elizabeth Cobb
Marguerite Brannan
Modes of the Moment in Coiffures
Ver 1245 517 N. Charles St.

A personally selected range of FALL and WINTER WOOLENS for Business, Formal and Sportswear is now available for your early consideration.
BENTZ & GALTON
Merchant Tailors
111 West Saratoga St. Ph. Plaza 5149

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Stock Up Your Line of Groceries at
THE ALLEN FOOD SHOP
Full line of Birds Eye Frosted Food Meats—Fish—Vegetables—Fruits
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
136 NO. ALLEN ST., cor. Washington Ave.
Tel. 2-5931

Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop
215 LARK STREET
LUNCHEON—DINNER
50c to $1.00
Tel. 4-4823

SMART APPAREL FOR FALL
Women—Men—Boys
at
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET

AUBURN

Sears
"AUBURN'S FRIENDLIEST STORE"
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
54 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.

Bostonian Shoes Stetson Shoes
FOR MEN
Rhythm-Step Shoes
Gray Bros. Shoes
FOR WOMEN
80 Genesee St. and TRACY BENNETT 3 State St.

FRED R. DRAKE, Inc.
Distributors
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN N. Y.

DAIRYLEA
MILK and ICE CREAM
Phone Auburn 2475

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064: 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

Barnes Flower Shop
RIVIERA BUILDING
Seasonal Flowers
BRUCE M. PAYNE, Mgr.
Syracuse Shop, 205 E. Jefferson

NEW HOMES
Should have new and modern furniture in keeping with the house. Older houses can be brought up to date by modest investments in new furnishings.
We specialize in completely furnishing small houses and apartments
at McLEAN'S

Lawrence Paint Company
162 WASHINGTON STREET
PAINT—Introduce new beauty inexpensively with Sherwin-Williams Paints

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Featuring beautiful I. Miller Shoes. Among other shoes here are Foot Savers, Dr. Locke's, Vitality, and also Florsheim and Bostonians.
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Rugs-Carpets-Upholstery
SHAMPOOED
We Sell
Oriental, Domestic Pugs, Rug Pads
Imperial Rug Co.
CALL BEVERLY 8681

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
GUERNSEY MILK
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 4658

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE

REMOVAL
is announced by
BAXTER & PLATE
INSURANCE BROKERS
100 East 42 Street New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-7 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High St. 152 Elmwood Ave.

E. F. BECKER & CO.
Men's Wear
Emerson Hats—Rugby Sweaters
Duofold and Allen-A Underwear
1374 Jefferson Ave. at Glenwood

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
In the Heart of the West Side

ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North Park at Hertel Riverside 6667

L. Hora Clock Co.
Exclusive
Clock and Watch Shop
AUTHORIZED AGENCY
Longines and Bulova Watches
WE CALL AND DELIVER
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Li. 7876
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
280 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTED STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

Electrical Contractor
Let Us Modernize the Electric Wiring in Your Home
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

The
KLEINHANS CO.
Main, Clinton and Washington Streets
Buffalo, N. Y.
Men's and Boys' Wear of Recognized Quality

CORTLAND

The A. T. DUNN CO.
Reduced Prices Now
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"
126 Elm Street Phone 48

CORTLAND—HOMER

PHONE 52 FOR
'blue coal'
Weyerhauser 4 square lumber
Chi-Namel Paint
MAXSON & STARIN

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OILS
KEROSENE
PAUL'S SERVICE
19 No. McNab Ave. Tel. 4055

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

Farhart Garage
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

Special Purchase Sale
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church Street

RUGS are beautiful only when clean and bright. Professional cleaning is the only way to completely restore their beauty and color.
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

SCHELTZ, Merchant Tailor
Suits and Overcoats Made to Order
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office 302 E. State Street

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 2128
ITHACA, N. Y.

DRESSES, in the latest modes for Fall and Winter, are arriving daily—sizes 14 to 48. Crepes, non-crushable Velvets, and Wools in all the newest shades. Popular prices.
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE STREET

JAMESTOWN

SHOP *"The Down Stairs Store"*
for
"Quality Goods at Low Prices"
BIGELOW'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

KENMORE

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

The WIGGERY, Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

Good Books Are Real Friends
Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
LENDING LIBRARY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

TURNBULL INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance of Every Description
159-A Larchmont Ave.
Telephone Larchmont 2430

THE CANDY BOX
Attractive Gift Boxes
of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

REAL ESTATE
Complete Insurance Service
EARL C. MASON
6 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Baldwin 1060

J. Schiffmacher
GULF
Smith St. Service Station
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY
SHOWING FOR FALL
The Season's Latest Models in Wool Dresses from $5.50 up
The Junior Shop
124 SEAMAN AVENUE
NEAR PINE ST., BALDWIN, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
DALSIMER
All Garden Bulbs Should Be Planted NOW.
CALL FAR ROCKAWAY 7-0700
for Catalogue showing our special price list to induce larger plantings of bulbs.

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET
TEL. FL. 9-2734

We Make
FUR HATS
from
Your fur or ours; also fur trimmed hats
harriet hats
142-05 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Open evenings Mon., Tues., Fri., Sat.

Your complete Fall Wardrobe may be selected here economically.
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Food of Exceptional Merit
NANCY'S TEA ROOM
Luncheon 50c, a la carte
Afternoon Tea
Dinner 65c, Sunday 75c
41-13 Kissena Blvd., opp. the Library

Complete Stock of
Table Candles and Electric Bulbs
Schrafft's, Whitman's, Sherry's Chocolates
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41 Avenue Flushing 9-1701
Delivery Service 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea-Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Christmas Cards
Now on Display
Order Now
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens
Estelle's Beauty Salon
Specialists in Hair Cutting, Tinting, Waving, Water Conditioning.
Appointment: Vir. 7-9877
Open Eves. Except Wed.
119-10 Metropolitan Ave. near Lefferts Blvd.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

VITALIZE your motor
and Enjoy New Car Performance
It Gets All the Dirt
Harrigan & Bonniwell, Prop.
Grove St., cor. Merrick Rd., Freeport

We Invite You to visit Our INDIVIDUAL Shop for INDIVIDUAL Service
Complete Beauty Service and Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD
Grove Theatre Bldg. Phone Free. 1599

FREEPORT—Merrick

Tel. Freeport 6387
MERRICK Service Center
FRED C. DRAPE, Prop.
Expert Lubrication, Ignition, Repairing
Cor. Sunrise H'wy and Merrick Ave.

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

F. W. GOBLE
PAINTING—DECORATING
Your Home
"The Home of Homes"
Spruce It Up for Fall
55 Queen Street, Roosevelt, N. Y.
TEL. FRee. 5309-3386

GREAT NECK

MINERVA
HOSIERY and LINGERIE SHOP
FOUNDATION ACCESSORIES
The Great Neck Store With City Prices
Adjoining the Playhouse

PEGGY WEBER
DRESS and HAT SHOP
8 Third St. Phone G. N. 746

NASSAU BOOTERY
FOR THE FAMILY'S FOOTWEAR
64 Middle Neck Road Tel. 2172

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 45

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

The BORNHOLM RESTAURANT, Inc.
Serving World Famous Swedish Hors d'Oeuvres
"SMORGASBORD"
LUNCHEON 40c DINNER 85c
20 STATION PLAZA
and Opposite Christian Science church
Phone 3541

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-cooked Food
80 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

Tel. 3905 Hempstead
The Store Everyone Knows
S. BAUMANN
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, etc.
266-268 Front St., Hempstead, L. I.
Visit Our 15 Furnished Rooms on Exhibit

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
160 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-Evenings 8:15-11

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE - PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Mae McGann's Beauty Studio
Specialists
Permanent Waving
By Appointment
40-14 83rd Street
Havemeyer 4-7467

DECORATIVE ART, INC.
Everlast Copperplated Mirrors, inexpensive, excellent framing. Fine prints and originals. Great variety in lamps and gifts. Calart Flowers, Greeting Cards, Photo Frames.
82-11½ 37TH AVENUE

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

RUBIN'S
Let Us Furnish Your Kitchen
Oil Cloth, Venetian Blinds, Garden Tools and Supplies. Agents for Devoe Paints
Complete Assortment of Electrical Appliances
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

J. C. Clayton
DRESSES COATS
BRIDAL OUTFITS
REPUBLIC 9-2110 89-78 165TH STREET

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
168-35 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-7899

QUALITY MEATS AND POULTRY
Fresh Fish Daily
"Koch wants to serve you"
Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Ivon
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge.

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

J. KURTZ & SONS
FURNITURE
RADIOS—RUGS—LAMPS
Men's and Ladies' Clothing
Deferred Payments If Desired
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Ave.

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food. Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties Clubs, etc., catered to.
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West of Corners

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

L. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Boys' Two-Knicker Suits
Youths' Prep Suits
AT REDUCED PRICES
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
next to Queensboro Gas & Elec. Co.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
Sale Prep Suits, $10.95
Reg. 14.95 to 18.50
SIZE 12 TO 22
37 Atlantic Ave. Lyn. 6327

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Ask for Estimates
LEE HENDRICKSON
Tel. Lynbrook 6206 74 Taft Ave.

PATCHOGUE

FUNK & SUTPHEN, INC.
Shoe Department at
SWEZEY & NEWINS
Styl-Eez
Shoes for Men, $5.00 to $7.00

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

BARRY & PHILLIPS
FANCY GROCERIES
VEGETABLES
68 Port Washington Blvd. P. W. 1544

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's
We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

Queens Village DEPT. STORE
Formerly Dornbush Dept. Store
A DEPARTMENT STORE NEAR YOUR HOME
Missouri 7-0707 220-05 Jamaica Ave.

'blue coal' Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

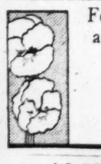
RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILBUR COON MATRIX TREADEASY
Also Budget Shoes $5.00
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Bags
101-05 Jamaica Ave. Clev. 3-6936

YOUR RUGS
Oriental and Domestic
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleveland 3-8756



For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Virginia 7-9497
115-14 Jamaica Ave.
A. Dahmen

"LIPSCHUTZ" STATIONERS
Portable Typewriters—all makes
SO EASY TO BUY!
As little as $1 a week
Typewriter Repairing
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

Does YOUR HAT Need Remodeling?
We have a special department that will clean, reblock, or remodel your hat into the LATEST STYLE.
Gangel's Millinery Shop
11509 JAMAICA AVENUE

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
Now Specializing in Home-Made Candies
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Exquisite Bridal Veils
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
(Our Only Store)

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

COUNTRY-LANE COMFORT
all day long
Keep your feet in holiday good humor even on your busiest days. One of our many smart low-heeled Walk-Overs for town or country.
BOLERO:
Black calf
X-Ray Fitting

TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Budget Your Home
Refurnish

There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189 — 7-1190

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Draperies
Curtains
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

RIDGEWOOD

The Olga Shop, Inc.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Attractive Fall Hats
Ranging from $1.85 up
57-12 MYRTLE AVENUE
Near Seneca Avenue
Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
MORTGAGES INSURANCE
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
$4490—$30 MONTH
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* Tel. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM—WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACE—DINETTE — KITCHEN — BATH—2 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT—ATTIC—OIL BURNER—ATTACHED GARAGE.
-FHA-
TEL. R. V. C. 438
The RUG STORE
Headquarters for "ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM" and BROADLOOM CARPETS
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop., 274 MERRICK RD.

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO BLUE KOPPERS
OILS COAL COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

ST. ALBANS

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fosters Meadow Road.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB
TOOTH POWDER
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly.
CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE. TEL. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture

Licensed Zotos
Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday eves.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

SOWERSBY Appliance Co.
General Electric Appliances
Chambers Gas Ranges
Bendix Home Laundry
Radio—*Sales, Service*
186 Gramatan Ave. Oak. 8151

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-nine Years

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

KENDALL OIL — SUNOCO GAS OILS — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs
Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

NEW ROCHELLE

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Clothes for Men and Boys
SPECIALISTS in SCHOOL and COLLEGE Togs
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
FREE PARKING OPPOSITE

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. arch. 81

WALSH AND WILSON
720 Main Street, at Woodland Ave.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
MEMBER AAA
Tire, Battery and Road Service
Phone New Rochelle 10272

LEONARD WHITE
Teacher of Dancing
ALL TYPES OF DANCING
Classes for Children and Adults
124 North Avenue New Rochelle 3614
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY
LENOX CHINA
SILVERWARE
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry our specialty.
Simpson's Jewelry Store
(oldest established Jeweler on Main St.)
496 MAIN STREET, N. R. 2379

SHOPWELL *Pure Foods*
560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

Have You Bulges to Disguise?

. . . Ask for our new La Rose Corset # F 508 with specially constructed sides to cope with just that trouble! Lightweight brocade, 5.00.
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN ST. (Kresge Bldg.)

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Paradise Beauty Shop
featuring the new
Frederics Permanent at $5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless)
EUGENE, RILLING
Koolerwave Method
Also Featured
Paradise Beauty Shop
Telephone
for an Appointment
FOrdham 4-7466
50 East Fordham Road

SMART GIFTS
Appropriate—Inexpensive
Also Consultant Decorating Services by the Hour
DOROTHY MENKIN
51 WEST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD
Phone FOrdham 7-7565

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Cutaway Suits, $34.50—Suits and Topcoats, $19.50 to $35—Overcoats, $19.50 to $40—Manhattan Shirts, $2—Colin Bros. Shirts, $1.39 and up—Fownes Gloves, Silk, $1.50.
COLIN BROS. 1070 Flatbush Ave. Nr. Beverly Road
OPEN EVENINGS

Printing A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave WI. 6-4040

MASKIN'S
Special Discount on Personal
Christmas Cards
Name printed or engraved.
Prices as low as 50 for $1.00. Order now. Halloween Decorations. Dennison Goods.
1023 FLATBUSH AVE., nr. Loew's "Kings"

ALVIN C. HIRSCH
Certified Public Accountant
11 Park Place, New York City
Arclay 7-3100
Residence—480 East 21st Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 7-0567

Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine FARMS
UNEXCELLED GRADE A MILK IN CREAM TOP BOTTLES
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

PELHAM

Carolina Market
INCORPORATED
Home of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry, Fish and Fancy Groceries
319 5th Avenue 217 Wolfs Lane
Tel. Pelham 0400 Tel. Pelham 3100

Pelz Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Duo-Art Permanent Wave $5 and Up
133 Wolf's Lane
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Markets
125 Fifth Ave Tel. Pel. 3320
Free Delivery
299 Wolf's Lane Tel. Pel. 3300
We Appreciate Your Green Slips

TELEPHONE PELHAM 0878
M. K. Manookian
NATIVE EXPERT ON
ORIENTAL RUGS
199 Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
CLEANING REPAIRING WEAVING

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones, Pelham 1648—1647

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kalb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

EST. 1908 PHONE PELHAM 1433
Gregory Custom Tailor
and FRENCH DRY CLEANING and DYEING
From a Feather to a Carpet
84 FOURTH ST., NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.
A Kramer coiffure with a "Celesta" permanent makes the ideal hair style for the New Fall Vogue.
KRAMER'S BEAUTY SHOP
7 Fifth Avenue, Pelham
Phone Pelham 2041

PORT CHESTER

DRESSES and HATS for Fall and Winter
"As You Like It" Hosiery
We carry short and long lengths and extra large as well as regular.
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

NEW FALL
Stetson Hats $5
Knit-tex Topcoats $30
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Emmadine FARMS
718 MAIN ST. PHONE 3399
BEACON NO. CEDAR ST. PHONE 197

It's Coat Week
at
THE WALLACE COMPANY

Halloween
CAKES — PASTRIES
COOKIES
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main St., Near Market

FINE GROCERIES
Vegetables, Meats, Fruits of the Best Quality
Delivery Service
B&M Food Market
467 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Harvest Sale ends Saturday . . . but you've still time to buy splendid values, such as:
59c Sheer, All-Silk
STOCKINGS
All first quality, new fall colors, sizes 8½ to 10½ **50c**
STREET FLOOR

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Daily Features Page

Cartoons of the Week

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Anything Your Little Heart Desires

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"May I Come Out Now?"

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
If Conferences Are Needed in Baseball Leagues, They Ought to Be All Right in Industrial Leagues

Odds and Ends

Silver Lining

Silver, instead of tin, may be tried as a lining for "tin" cans.

Breadfruit

Breadfruit was introduced into the West Indies by Lieutenant Bligh of mutiny-on-the-Bounty fame.

Right Turns

Oklahoma City has remodeled 800 of its street corners to make it easier for automobiles to turn right.

Roman Empire

Ruins of Volubilis in Morocco mark the most southerly point the ancient Roman Empire reached.

Small Melons

Government scientists, still trying to grow a fine watermelon small enough for the apartment icebox, are experimenting with wild African melons.

A Famous Story

"The Man Without a Country," by Edward Everett Hale, was originally published anonymously in the Atlantic Monthly in 1863.

Quotation for Today

DON'T do anything, till you do it; and when you've done it, stop doing it.—WILLIAM GILLETTE.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Recording Debate By Chairman

Question: When the chairman asks the vice-chairman to take the chair in order that he may make a point in the discussion of a motion, is it necessary to record this in the minutes? If so, how should it be recorded?

Answer: Perhaps it is not necessary, but there may be circumstances under which it may be helpful. Robert's Rules (page 247) say the minutes should record the "fact of the presence of the regular chairman," or, in his absence, the name of the substitute. This would warrant doing so if it seemed advisable. It may be done as follows: "During the discussion, the chairman, Mr. A, called the vice-chairman, Mr. B, to the chair. The motion was adopted (or lost), after which Mr. A. resumed the chair"; or "Upon action to postpone (or commit, or lay on the table etc.), Mr. A resumed the chair." (Any statement which briefly states the fact is sufficient.)

Give and Take

Fame is what you have taken,
Character's what you give;
When to this truth you waken,
Then you begin to live.
—Bayard Taylor

In Lighter Vein

Fashion Note

Milliner: "Pardon, Madame. This is the hat you just bought: that's the box you're wearing."—Calgary Post.

Somesense Rhymes

These orders
Would have charms,
"Parade dress!"
"Prevent Arms!"

Boasting

Mrs. Finnigan caught sight of her neighbor's new signboard, with the following inscription: "Washing and Ironing done."

"Wud ye look at that?" she exclaimed, indignantly. "'Washing and Ironing done,' indeed! Shure she ain't one bit better than Oi am. Oi've had me washing and ironing done since yesterday, but you don't see me hanging out a signboard bragging about it!"—Sarnia Observer.

Two Interpretations

Actress: "My dear, the house was in tears!"

Her friend: "Yes, I've known theatre seats arranged like that before."

Headlines and Facts

"All our life," says a woman writer, "we've been hearing that the world is just on the verge of falling to pieces, and every morning we get up and look out the window, and there it is."—Galt Reporter.

Daily Anecdote

Something More

After the grievous defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run, President Lincoln proclaimed a day of prayer.

When the appointed day had passed, Lincoln learned of a strangely unusual occurrence. A little band of atheists had repaired to a near-by chapel and offered up a petition to the Almighty in behalf of the Union cause. Deeply interested, Lincoln went to the leader of the atheists and asked why this had been done.

"Well," said the so-called unbeliever, "atheism seemed all right in time of peace; but when the disaster of Bull Run befell us we felt that something beyond our power had to be done. Therefore we went and prayed."

Vocations

"Stain Doctor"

A man who called himself a "stain doctor," came to my door the other day and said he was an expert at removing stains from cloth, wood and paper. He carried a small bag full of bottles of preparations for removing dye, fruit-juice, grease, ink, iron-rust, iodine, mildew, paint, and other stains from clothing, furniture, and wall paper. He said some of the re-agents were common household things, while others were chemicals from the drugstore. He also had samples of cloth to show what sort of stains he could remove.

For a quarter he took a spot of ink off a silk scarf and another off a shirt. The jobs were perfect.

This "stain doctor" said he had lost his regular job a year ago, but in his new vocation he said he was earning more than he could by bookkeeping; and in addition, he was free, and hadn't a worry in the world. He said he learned all the tricks of his trade from household books and from the household columns of newspapers.—C. C., Winnipeg, Man.

Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: Washington observer says he sees little chance of gain for third parties in coming elections. What's worrying more folks is the chance for a second.

St. Louis Star-Times: Conditions generally in this country are improving. Business has just checked up and it is found that it had the best September since Easter.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love Requires No Speech

Oakland, Calif.

A traveler who carries his pet dog with him, has many times been grateful to witness how frequently the dog is rewarded just for being friendly.

Snuggles is a plain dog, part fox terrier and part bull terrier. And some persons insist they do not like any kind of dogs. Wonder has therefore been sometimes felt as to whether she would be received where her master was an invited guest. Provision was always made so that she might be left in the car if it was thought best. Seldom has it been necessary to leave her there. When she sees the host and hostess and expresses her enthusiasm by wagging of stubby tail, and in fact almost her whole body, it is rare to have them withhold an invitation to "bring Snuggles, too."

At a parking station where dog and master stopped on several successive days, she won the heart of the proprietor. The third day, one of his assistants, a man with a rough appearance but a soft heart, walked to a restaurant just to get Snuggles a bone. One evening the night attendant at the same station brought her some canned meat, of which he had more than he needed. Snuggles didn't fail to show her gratitude.

Sunbonnet Sue

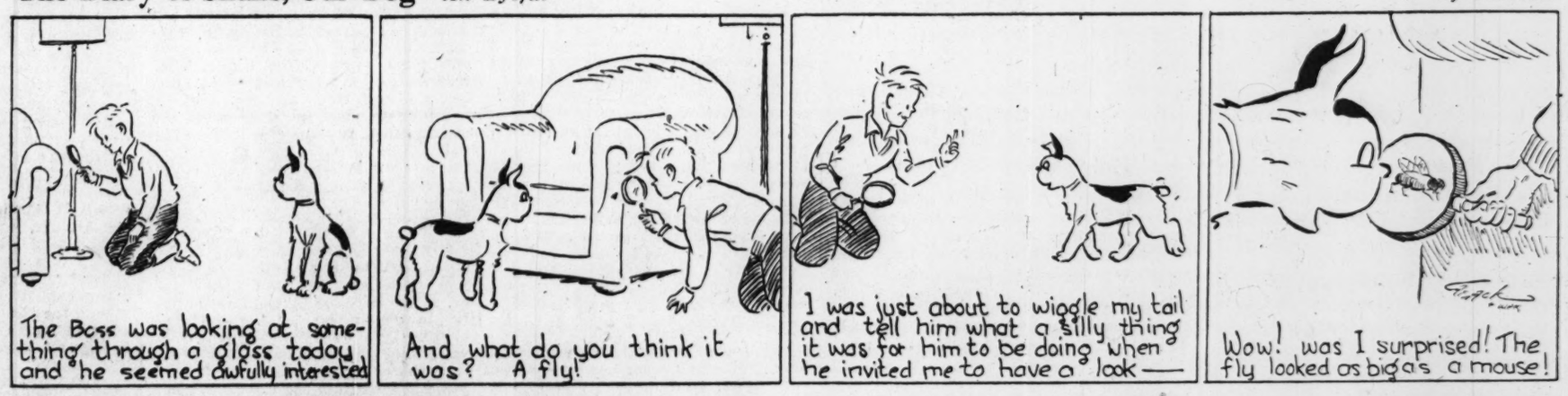
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Humiliation of It All*

By LE PELLEY

NOW CALM DOWN. I CAN EXPLAIN EVERYTHING !!
BUT WHERE IS THE SUBMARINE ? WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH THIS RAFT ??
IT IS A TERRIBLE HUMILIATION, BUT BUSINESS IS BUSINESS !!
BUT WHERE'S THE SUBMARINE? AREN'T WE GOING TO HAVE A TREASURE EXPEDITION ?
NEVER MIND THE TREASURE EXPEDITION — WE ARE RICH ALREADY !! — I SOLD THE SUBMARINE FOR NINE DOLLARS !!
BUT SUCH HUMILIATION !! I SOLD IT TO MR FINNY'S FISH COMPANY TO CARRY FISH IN !! - FISH INSTEAD OF TREASURE
TSK TSK TSK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Eyeful*

By CARMACK


The Boss was looking at something through a glass today, and he seemed awfully interested
And what do you think it was? A fly!
I was just about to wiggle my tail and tell him what a silly thing it was for him to be doing when he invited me to have a look—
Wow! was I surprised! The fly looked as big as a mouse!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Gone But Not Forgotten*

By THE HAGERS

MISS LILLY FINALLY LET ME SEE MY HOUSE AS SHE THOUGHT IT SHOULD BE.
"NOW, WADDLES, I NEED NOT EXPLAIN; TO MY IDEAS I GAVE FREE REIN."
"BUT, LILLY, WHERE'S MY BIG BOOKCASE; MY WINDOW-SEAT—MY FIREPLACE?"
"IT WAS A PROBLEM, YOU MUST KNOW, TO HIDE THEM SO THEY WOULDN'T SHOW!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Paying People to Eat

IF UNCLE SAM is going to hold any shelf-clearing sales on cotton and other farm products, the benefit of the cut prices should go to the home town folks, thinks Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. He isn't in favor of shipping the goods off to another country to be put on the bargain counter. It sounds eminently sensible. As a theory it is one jump ahead of the two-price system for which Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg announced his favor a day or two ago.

But it involves many a snarl and many a threatened slip between cup and lip in application. Like Mr. Vandenberg's, the Secretary's plan is a two-price system. But where the old tariff-protected domestic allotment plan aimed to maintain a high price in the United States while selling the surplus at whatever the market would pay abroad, the newest plan of the Department of Agriculture would undertake to maintain two distinct price levels at once within the United States. There would be one price for ordinary consumers and another or lower price for the unfortunate one-third or more of consumers who, the Government decided, were on or barely above the relief level and due for public help in feeding and clothing themselves.

These families presumably would receive cards or some other identification allowing them to buy meat, vegetables, milk, fruit or cotton cloth—perhaps from a Government store?—at a reduced rate. In fact, it would be a subsidized rate, the Government making up the loss out of taxation (and where have we heard that before?). One need not press the analogy between such cards and the Russian bread cards, but it becomes evident that the farther any Government goes on the road of subsidies, the more deeply its necessary controls become embedded in every fiber of economic life. The possible favoritisms and abuses in having local political machines eventually passing out cards entitling the recipient to cut prices on half his living are something on which to try the imagination.

When will the United States be ready to turn back? If it is going to continue on the road of subsidies, then patently it is more sensible, whatever the abuses, to subsidize consumption at home than abroad. But the prospect of a national entity suspending itself in economic mid-air by tugging at a thousand bootstraps is not an edifying one.

There is little use talking of turning back unless one is willing to go back to an attack on the daddy of all subsidies—the tariff. If people could buy at or nearer a world market price they would not suffer by having to sell at a world price. If lower prices are good for the depressed one-third, then they are good for all consumers. If lower prices are good on pants, prunes, parsnips and pork, then why not on pencils, pipe, paring knives, parlor rugs, punchbowls, paint, paper, perfume, pictures, pig iron, pliers, plows and popguns? Will the United States finally conclude that it is wiser to promote consumption at home in the field of industrial as well as agricultural production, and not by a two-price but a lower one-price system?

Fun at the Fair

TASTES and fashions change in amusements as in other things, and probably the tawdry midways of some previous world's fairs would not click today. Yet it is gratifying that the management of the New York World's Fair of 1939 promises that the amusement features will be clean and that "barkers" will be banned. Public backing for such a policy is already articulate. The National Council of Women has adopted a resolution to "continue its interest in the positive program" to bar "commercial amusements of an unwholesome and illegal nature." A hint of vigilance as well as approval, no doubt.

It was said assurance had been given that no shows would be allowed which would not be permitted on Broadway. The use of Broadway as a yardstick of decency may have its limitations, but plans already announced for stage and musical offerings at the exposition indicate that attractions surpassing those of other fairs in merit and scope are in prospect. Thus there is an opportunity, not merely to curb tarnished amusements, but, constructively, to provide meritorious entertainment for visitors from all over the world and to promote higher standards in entertainment for the masses.

Of course, the exhibits themselves will dwarf the amusement features, and will not only dramatize mankind's progress in many fields but will afford a preview of aspects of the world of tomorrow. Yet popular amusements will be an important part of the streamlined panorama and it is right that they should be kept in harmony with the educational content of the exposition.

BECAUSE of the danger of floods, the farmers and WPA workers in Oregon are tearing out beaver dams, and the beavers are building them again as fast as they can. There is a law protecting the beavers. Perhaps the only solution is to send the beavers off somewhere and put them to work where the WPA needs a dam.

John Doesn't Pay His Way

WHEN the American Association for the Advancement of Science takes up its intensive study of the alcoholic beverage industry and of the problems relating to the control of its product, it may care to answer the question as to whether that industry is economically defensible. In other words, on a frank dollars-and-cents basis, can the brewing, distilling, and wine-making business be justified in view of the terrific costs the drink habit imposes on the public purse? These include the upkeep of jails, hospitals, insane asylums, police forces, and damage done by drunken drivers.

The A. A. A. S. may find part of its answer at the Census Bureau. Its investigators will there be told that out of every $100 spent at manufacturers' prices in railroad repair shops, $54.81 goes to labor; in printing, publishing, and allied industries, $36.73; for machinery, $33.12; for iron and steel, $25.53; for rubber products, $25; for textiles, $27.01; for vinous liquors (note the sudden drop), $9.93; for distilled spirits, $7.41, and for rectified and blended liquors, only $6.99.

Expressed in another way, consumers must drink $1,000,000 worth of liquor to give employment to ninety-five persons, while the same amount spent for house furnishings employs 191 persons, for women's and children's clothing, 226; for leather, 275; for textiles, 297; for men's and boys' clothing, 309; for boots and shoes, 336; for furniture 339, and for lumber and forest products, 380.

John Barleycorn finds labor worth less and tends to make it worthless.

Palestine—for Jew and Arab

PLEAS to the United States Government to intercede if necessary with the British Government in behalf of the Jewish cause in Palestine have a legal as well as moral background. Through their participation in the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees Americans have identified themselves with the champions of these unfortunates. But beyond that, the mandate under which Britain administers Palestine was drawn up in consultation with American representatives, and President Wilson was closely associated with the Balfour Declaration which promised the Jews a national home in the Holy Land.

American intercession, however, may prove unnecessary. It has been asked because of reports that a change of British policy on Palestine is pending which would restrict Jewish immigration. Official assurance that future policy will not be announced until after the opening of Parliament on November 1 would seem to preclude an abrupt alteration such as has been feared by Jewish leaders and groups who have asked aid of Secretary Hull. Possibly Parliamentary debate, in the light of nearly two decades of experience, will encourage news hopes for a settlement in Palestine prejudicial neither to the Jewish or the Arab cause.

The Jews who worked for a national home in the Holy Land did not originally intend it to be a place to which unnumbered Jews could emigrate. Even under the more difficult conditions with which Jews are faced today, it is recognized that some definite limit to the numbers of Jews entering Palestine must be fixed, if only to allay fears of the Arabs—the root of Arab violence against Jews—that they may soon be outnumbered in their homeland.

There is a limit in any case to the population which Palestine's soil can support, and years ago Jews who realized this seem to have thought of a national home more as a unifying influence for Jews abroad, a focus for Jewish national consciousness and a source of strength and aid to Jews all over the world, and particularly in Central and Eastern Europe.

The difference between the Jewish and Arab sense of values makes the Palestine question delicate. The Jew has contributed economically to the development of Palestine—indeed, in a way that has provided employment for Arabs. But the inclinations of the Arab prevent a full appreciation of economic benefits which do not necessarily fit in with his scheme of living. Moreover the Arab fears that Arab lands may be lost to the Jews whose economic ability he does not, and perhaps does not wish to, equal.

Yet Arab and Jew—and how many others!—have combined to make the history of this part of the world for thousands of years. The uprooting of animosities would appear to be a problem largely in the uprooting of fear. For that reason a successful policy in the Holy Land will have to take patient account of the reasons for the Arab's fears. How to lessen these without infringing on the rights of Jews, and without making tragic the lot of those Jews now oppressed in Europe, is a problem large enough to demand the utmost Parliamentary consideration in Great Britain and every moral interest and legal pressure which the United States can properly exercise toward its solution.

COME TO THINK OF IT, Columbus was as much a wrong-way traveler as Douglas Corrigan, wasn't he?

Cyrano in Chaps

Book News of the Day

ABOUT forty years ago a knight-errant from the wide-open spaces dropped into the village of Apalachin, New York, on an errand fantastic enough to have satisfied the Gentleman of La Mancha. His Dulcinea had, some months before, seen some of his verses, had written the unknown author a word of appreciation; whereupon he had decided that she was his Dulcinea, had written her a twenty-page letter ending in a declaration of love, and had followed close upon it, via cattle train. She became May Rhodes, and now tells his story—their story—in THE HIRED MAN ON HORSEBACK (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3).

Nebraska born, Eugene Manlove Rhodes grew up in New Mexico, began riding after cattle at thirteen, was a government scout on Geronimo's trail at seventeen, studied two years at the University of the Pacific, taught school, went back to the range and was a cowboy for twenty-five years. His thirst for reading was insatiable, became a legend. Once when a refractory mustang threw itself backward, he stepped out of the stirrups, sat down on the beast's head, drew a copy of Browning's poems from a pocket and lost himself in it.

Mrs. Rhodes went back to New York with her parents, and Gene followed. Local legend would have it that he had fed a down-and-out stranger, killing a fatted calf for the purpose, but "misreading" the brand. More likely he loved the beautiful rolling country almost as well as the deserts and mesas of southern New Mexico. He stayed longer than he intended, but it was in the East that he wrote his best works—works which stand, literally, alone in the literature of the West: "Good Men and True," "The Desire of the Moth," "Step Sons of Light," "Pasó por Aquí," perfect compounds of realism and romance.

His stories run in a pattern. His sympathies were ever with the underdog, the victim of circumstances, the "good-bad" man, and he delighted in meting out justice to the vain, to proud sheriffs and political bosses and corrupt financiers, while his ladies were ideals of chivalry. But—it is this very attitude that makes of him one of the true *vates* of the West. For the explorer, the cowboy, the settler, must have been, inevitably, something of a poet and dreamer, actuated by the love of beauty as well as by the desire to escape from the sheriff or to acquire more of this world's goods. This sensitive understanding, plus the artistry of his words—there was something of the Celtic magic in his prose, far more poetical than his verse—and the fact that he was a splendid storyteller, entitle him to a place among the classics.

There are few dates in the book, and scant attention is paid to logical or chronological sequence; but there are rare glimpses into a sweet and gay and gallant heart. And there are excerpts from works he left unpublished, together with a useful bibliography. Bernard De Voto contributes an enthusiastic introduction. The title is from one of Rhodes's poems.

K. C. K.

The Intruder

The Meeting of the Waters

ONE fine Sunday this summer found me aboard the packet Golden Eagle bound down the Ohio for the Mississippi and the riverport of St. Louis. I had seen in Ireland the small sweet lyrical meeting of the waters celebrated in Tom Moore's song. Now I was to view through the impressive inverted arch of five hundred-odd miles of Ohio Valley the large epic meeting of the Ohio with the Mississippi.

We began to feel the expectant pressure of it as soon as we left Paducah, Kentucky, forty-six miles above the mouth of the Ohio. The last of the Ohio's oxbow bends lay far behind upriver. The mile-wide Ohio had straightened out into long reaches, ten miles or so between bends, preparatory to ending its thousand-mile pilgrimage from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. The hills had flattened out. We began to get that end-of-the-leg-of-a-journey feeling, that sense of ending one thing to begin another.

At Mound City, Illinois, the Ohio makes its last bend, a convex curve so regular and even as to look compass-drawn. A little below the town we steamed under an aerial cable crossing and entered the bend. Ahead lay the factory stacks of Cairo, a city surrounded by embankments as a medieval town was girt by walls: "No floodwater has ever entered Cairo," is the boast of one of its post cards. The new concrete levee at Cairo has a wall at the back, between street and levee, cramping the flow of the eye up from the water to the single row of buildings on the waterfront street, shutting off our view of their first stories, and the sight of the river from the street. These new concrete levees—there's another at Evansville, Indiana—lack the free-hand interest of the old cobblestoned ones. The difference between a cobblestoned and a concrete levee is the difference between a brick and cement sidewalk.

* * *

Passing under the scalloped edges of the new highway bridge which connects Cairo, Illinois, with East Cairo, Kentucky, Harry Woodruff, the pilot of the Golden Eagle, planted his foot on the whistle pedal and blew a mighty blast for the mouth of the Ohio.

It's a bend worth blowing for. The confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers is the crotch of a continent. The forks of that crotch are long. From the mouth of the Missouri, fifteen river miles above St. Louis, it is three thousand miles to the source of its tributary, the Jefferson. It is over thirteen hundred miles from the source of the Allegheny, the longer of the two rivers from whose junction the Ohio takes its rise, to where the Ohio marches into the Mississippi. In the meeting the mud of the Appalachians mixes with that of the Rockies, New York State joins Montana. The waters here united in hissing, boiling conjunction, come from twenty-five states and two Canadian provinces.

* * *

We have all been here in imagination with De Soto, and the Indians, explorers, traders, and settlers who saw it successively from birchbark canoe, flatboat, keelboat, and finally, as we see it, from the deck of a steamboat. A heavy cargo of history has flowed past this point. Here the settlers who came upriver from the port of New Orleans, among them the grandfather of Captain Buck Leyhe of the Golden Eagle, met those who had come overland from the Eastern ports to Pittsburgh and hence by steamboat down the Ohio. Today it looks much as it must have looked to them. The Ohio at its mouth is broader than the Mississippi above Cairo, and it sweeps around its last big bend unimpeded. The Mississippi, on the other hand, sinuously bends in and out to the meeting, contracting and expanding its width, dividing itself around the islands which dot its course. The panorama is large, open, continental in scale, all air, water, sky, and low banks. Three states are in sight here, Illinois to our right, Kentucky to our left, Missouri straight ahead.

There's something final about the mouth of a river, whether it be inland or coastal. And this is the mouth of mouths. Here the continent's great east-west river meets its great north-south waterway, a geographic event of prime importance, a permanent point of reference in American geography and history.

HORACE REYNOLDS

North . . South . . East . . West

A Questionable Privilege

By Frank L. Perrin

HAS it ever occurred to you, as an individual, to take time out, as it were, to consider the case of those who regard themselves as "conscientious objectors"? In this category there may be included, without any undue stretching of the imagination, those who indulge the defensible privilege of quitting under fire, and those who console themselves with the poetic couplet which has it that "he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day." How lugubrious the alternative: "But he who's in the battle slain will never live to fight again."

The application, for the moment, is not to the impressed or volunteer bearer of arms who is persuaded to seek safety in retreat, leaving the battle to those braver than himself. It is to those unregimented but none the less responsible privates in both the rear and front ranks of civilians who, morally committed to the defense of a common right, indulge the asserted privilege of seclusion. The defeated or discredited political leader or lieutenant who sulks in his tent while those who have displaced him carry on in the face of odds made greater because of his selfishness or cowardice, takes his place in the class with the modern sit-down strikers.

* * *

Nothing is ever gained, no progress is ever realized, no peace is ever achieved when great issues are joined, simply by maintaining the status quo. There is presented now, as there has existed for some recent years, what may properly be dignified as the American Issue. Appraised economically and politically, this issue is, it may be hoped, no nearer a solution than it was six years ago. This qualifying hope is expressive of the possibility that if the solution is to rest on the unsound structure designed to perpetuate dependency and controlled industrial activity, the so-called remedial or curative expedients are more dangerous than the malady itself.

None of us willingly admit that we are stubborn or grossly selfish. But it is easy, and quite humanly natural, to assert our own opinions and views as to what is right and what wrong. Often we are most insistent in denouncing what we conceive to be wrong. We are a little timid, sometimes, in the defense of a generally acknowledged right. What is a conceded right is essentially an affirmative rather than a negative thing. It is because of this that a sulking man or woman, like the balking horse which refuses even to attempt to pull a loaded wagon, is not highly esteemed or regarded as an object of sympathy.

Existence, in this era of change, specialization and readjustment, has become highly competitive. The tempo of the great industrial machine has been increased perceptibly within a decade. Our marching steps are constantly being adapted lest we drop out of line and fall behind, not physically, but sympathetically. The oldster, it may be, does not at once wholly approve. The more familiar tune was easy to follow and the pace was less vigorous. There are new horizons, hence there must be wider and ever clearer vision. But the goal is the same today as in the days which have passed. Our care should be to see to it that by attempting short cuts and devious byways we do not wander too far from the main course.

* * *

Yes, there is a practical and needed application to the thought here expressed. In many American cities and in all the states of the Union there is going on, in preparation for the November elections, an intensive battle for the votes to be cast by the men and women most concerned in the outcome. There is being injected into the campaign what, for want of a less alarming and disturbing designation, may be termed a psychology of defeatism. Those who should be alert and courageous are being persuaded to believe that the right to be politically and economically independent has been lost through the laches, remissness or negligence of the people themselves.

It is upon this flimsy but forbidding structure of suggested defeatism that the towering edifices of totalitarianism and imposed rule have been erected in lands beyond the sea. A free people, to be deprived of its political, economic and religious freedom, must first be taught to believe that they have surrendered the right or power to protect themselves in the enjoyment of these things. We look somewhat askance and unsympathetically at the sit-down striker. Let us see to it that we do not join him.

The Reader Remarks—

Control

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is time that wealthy countries endeavor to regulate and control the supply of the necessary war materials to aggressive countries such as Japan.

Wellington, N. Z. — C. A. W.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy and Intellect

By Karel Capek

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PRAGUE

IT IS my firm belief that the fate of democracy is linked up with the fate of intellect. That modern democracy should have originated in England where philosophy had enthroned common sense and experience, is no mere accident of history. It is no accident either that the French revolution should have sprung from the intellectual Age of Enlightenment. For democracy proceeds along the path of intellectual experience. It is inchoate, never completed, forever tentative. New experience necessitates constant readjustments. Democracy is not to be considered as an ideal state of society already achieved but as an eternal goal just as knowledge is an eternal goal. We must not expect that it will solve all our problems or cure every trouble and difficulty. The very essence of democracy is to have done away with miracles and magic formulas. Every step forward has to be paid for with considerable effort and patience.

* * *

A dictatorship on the other hand resembles a man obstinately zigzagging from one side of the street to the other with a great show of careless energy and singing marching songs. In its tentative progress democracy resembles evolution while dictatorships spell adventure. Do you believe that the history of mankind is meant to be an evolutionary process or rather a series of adventurous incidents? Of course adventure is attractive, especially for young people.

Every revolutionary impulse is more or less adventurous and every extremist considers himself a romantic and takes pleasure in the risks of the political game.

Democracy, however, is not a game. It is a method of adjusting irrational factors to intellectual standards by coordinating and controlling them. It is the same process which our intellect applies to our experience, sentiments and motives—a process of sifting and comparing.

One of the slogans of the present crisis is that we have been let down by our intellect. It did not answer all our burning questions. It did not enable us to abide in the security of belief. It did not save our soul. It does not lead us to a distinct and final goal. It does not give us wings of a blind and passionate courage. Therefore let it be cast out and replaced by something else. Let instinct, will and faith guide our steps. Do not let us hesitate in uncertainty. May some new dynamic force show us the way.

* * *

This desire for something dynamic may be translated into political language as follows: We are disappointed because we were required to take our share in deciding about things and laws according to our intellectual level and to assume responsibility. Let something or someone be our leader by whom we shall be ordered what to do and whom to follow. We do not want to think any more. We want to be led.

But has intellect really let us down? If someone said that the hammer failed him because he could not cut corn with it or mend a hole in his trousers we should deem his disappointment rather extraordinary because the purpose of the hammer is different. If we complain, for instance, that natural science did not answer all our burning questions we ought to ask first if it is its real purpose to do so. But let us stick to the hammer. It may have let one down but the spirit of technical invention which created it did not, for it produced also a needle and a sickle and a number of other tools; and it will devise others if necessary for some special new task provided sufficient ingenuity is used. No invention in physical chemistry, be it ever so great, will help us to solve, for example, our social problems. But isn't it preposterous to be upset by it and declare that natural science and intellect have let us down? Instinct may be sure but one-sided. Intellect implies choice between alternatives and testing new possibilities. We shall not expect from it blind certainty but we can trust it not to lead us into a cul-de-sac.

* * *

As long as we accept intellect we accept also its limits and uncertainty, its tentative nature and lack of finality. For these very defects are its stimuli and raison d'être. If we did not come across obstacles and unsolved problems we should need no intellect. For creative intellect means perpetual investigation and trial.

The disillusion which we have mentioned is only a fear of intellect which would sooner or later confront us with reality. To say that intellect has failed us means that it makes us feel the pain of disappointment either by anticipating our failures or by registering them honestly and pitilessly. We avoid its verdict by trying to act, so to speak, behind its back. We behave like a debtor who believes he will escape his obligations by not looking at his bills. Turning away from intellect is nothing but an attempt at an escape. It is a feature of a decadent period when courage has been sapped.